

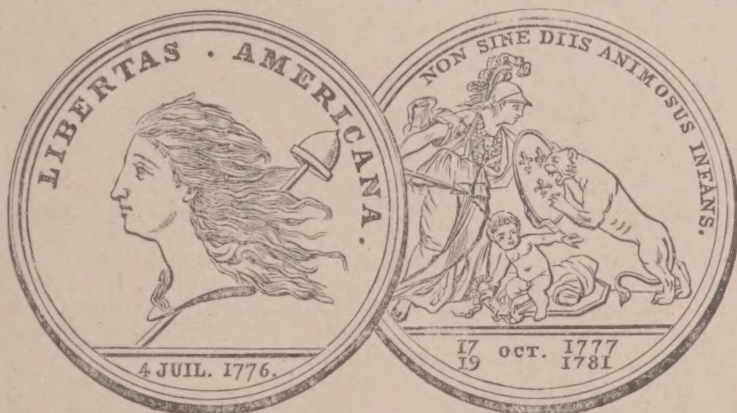
VOL. I.

JUNE. 1880.

No. 2.

COIN COLLECTORS
OF THE UNITED STATES

Illustrated Guide.



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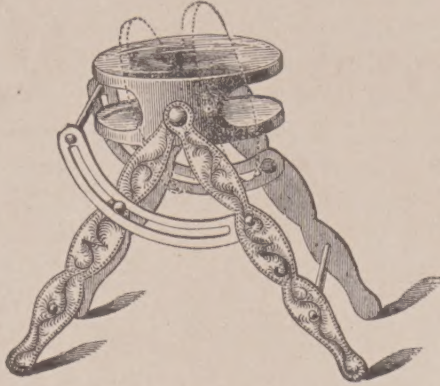
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COIN COLLECTORS

OF THE UNITED STATES

Illustrated Guide.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, June, 1880.

No. 2.

THE UNITED STATES DOLLAR.

(CONTINUED.)



NO Dollars were issued from the Mint, in the year 1837. In 1838, a limited number was coined, the design differing from those in 1836, on the obverse, in having thirteen stars around the figure of Liberty seated, seven of the number being toward her right hand, five toward her left and one between the head and cap. On the reverse the stars are omitted; leaving the field between the eagle and legend, plain. A fine proof dollar of 1838, sells for about forty dollars.

In 1839, the same designs were adopted. The issue was larger than the year previous, but still sufficiently small to make them bring twenty five to thirty dollars in 1880.

The obverse design of 1838, was continued on the American dollar until 1873, when the trade dollar was adopted. The reverse, however, was



changed in 1840. The eagle here is displayed, a shield, similar to that on the old dollar, reverse, only smaller, is shown upon his breast. The left

talon has three arrows in it, the right has the olive-branch. Below these, "One Dol." This style of reverse was continued until 1865. In 1866, there was an addition made, of a scroll above the eagle, inscribed, "In God we Trust." No other change was made until 1873.

Before the adoption of the Trade Dollar seven patterns were made and submitted to Congress to select from. The ugliest of them all, as regards the obverse, was chosen. A giantess, eight feet high, representing the goddess of Liberty, looking towards the left hand, is seated on a bale of cotton. A sheaf of wheat, seems to assist the cotton in giving her support. Her left hand grasps a dimly defined scroll, inscribed "Liberty," trailing over the bale. The right hand seems to be shaking an olive-branch at



some unseen object. On the base is inscribed, "In God we Trust." Four stars face the lady, two are between her head and branch, and seven are behind her. Reverse; an eagle displayed, rampant. The right talon has three arrows, the left a non-descript branch, that it might puzzle botanists to explain. A scroll above the eagle's head, is inscribed "E Pluribus Unum." Legend, "United States of America Trade Dollar 420 grains, 900 Fine." Trade dollars were coined from 1873 to 1880. A bill for their abolition is under consideration.

In 1878, the Standard or Bland Dollar, was adopted. Here we have a classic head, said to be taken from a young lady in Philadelphia. The hair is banded, curled, tied with a band inscribed "Liberty," has a wreath of cereals around it, and a cap behind. Seven stars are facing, and six behind; above "E. Pluribus Unum" in large Roman letters, and the date below. Reverse similar in design to the last, but differing greatly in execution.



cution. The eagle has enormous wings, the arrows and branch are reversed. "In God we Trust" in a straight line without the scroll and in Gothic character; "United States of America" and "One Dollar," are sepa-

rated by two stars. There are also two consecutive half wreaths, beneath and around the eagle, fastened below with a ribbon. On the ordinary dollar, the eagle has seven feathers in the tail. Originally the bird had eight feathers, in 1878, the die was changed and one feather omitted unintentionally by the engraver. Of the eight feathered variety it is said but fifty specimens were made, in proof condition, and only a few were made for general circulation; consequently they are quite rare.

Colonials of America.

(CONTINUED.)

AMONG the early American Colonials, the money of Maryland under the Proprietorship of Cecil the second, Lord Baltimore, should not be omitted. Tobacco was a common medium of exchange, furs were also made use of to some extent, also powder and shot. On one occasion his lordship's cattle were given to some of the soldiers, who had become mutinous for their pay. At a subsequent time a tax was levied upon the people of several of the counties for a particular purpose. To obviate the in-



convenience of these media of exchange, the dies for a silver coinage of shillings, six pence and groats, were prepared in London. A limited number of each was struck, and they are now all rare—the groats much the most so. They each have a bust of Lord Baltimore, draped, looking toward the observer's left. Legend, "Cecilivs: Dns: Terræ Mariæ: &c." Reverse. A lozenged shield, surmounted by a crown, and dividing the numerals, XII., VI., and IV. Legend. "Crescite: et: Multiplicamini."

There is also in existence a copper piece, supposed to be unique, and evidently a penny. One side has a similar design with the silver pieces. The reverse has a ducal coronet with two pennants flying. Legend. "Denarium: Terra Mariæ."

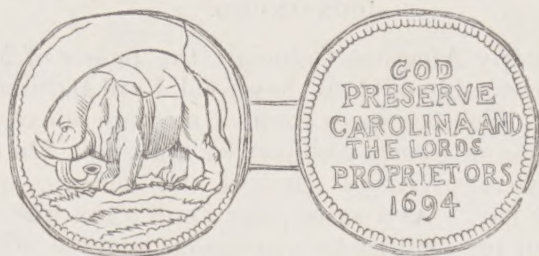
In 1682, the colonial legislature of New Jersey passed a law legalizing a kind of copper money brought from Ireland, by a settler named Mark Newby. There were two sizes bearing different legends on the reverse. On



their obverse, King Charles the First, in the character of King David,

appears kneeling, and playing upon a harp. Above the harp is a crown with a piece of brass inserted into it. Legend. "Floreat Rex." The larger piece has on the reverse, St. Patrick standing, holding a trefoil or shamrock in his right hand, and a crozier in his left. Several people are around him, apparently to receive his blessing. At his left is a shield with the Coat of Arms of Dublin. Legend. "Ecce Grex."

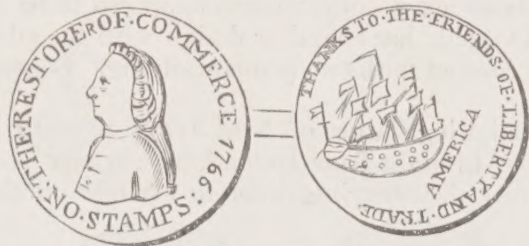
The smaller coin has on its reverse St. Patrick standing, in his left hand a double cross, the right is extended. Snakes and other reptiles are fleeing before him. At the right is a church. Legend. "Quiescat Plebs." A few of the smaller size are found in silver. But in either metal they are very scarce; and usually they are badly worn by circulation.



A token much prized by collectors is known as the Carolina elephant. The obverse is from a rather common English token known now as the London elephant. The animal is standing with his head down. There is no legend. Reverse, "God : Preserve : Carolina : and the Lords : Proprietors : 1694." This is in six lines; one variety spells one word Proprietors, and is of great rarity.

There is also a New England elephant. Obverse from the same die as the last London piece. Reverse, "God : Preserve : New : England : 1694" in five lines. Only two or three of these are known at the present time. A very fine one sold in the Mickley collection in 1867, for \$235.00. William S. Appleton, of Boston, was the purchaser.

An interesting medalet that passed as money among the colonists is known as the Pitt token. A bust of the orator, is circumscribed with the legend. "The restorer of Commerce 1776. No stamps" The other side has a ship with canvass spread and five flags flying, sailing toward the observer's



right; she is about striking on the word "America", which is placed in a straight line in the right field. Legend. "Thanks to the friends of Liberty and Trade." The piece brings from twenty-five cents to five or six dollars, according to condition.

The needs of the colonists for a circulating medium was met in 1722--23, by the issue of the Rosa Americana money. A man named William Wood obtained patents for coining Irish and American tokens. Both of them, however, were much used in the latter country. The Rosa's are in a composi-

tion according to the terms of the patent, of silver, brass and spelter. The largest piece, usually called the penny, has a head of George I., looking to the right, laureated. Legend. "Georgivs : D : G : Mag : Bri : Fra : et. Hib : Rex." Reverse a full blown rose (in some cases surmounted with a crown). Legend. "Rosa Americana, 1722" (or 1723.) On a scroll below, is the sentiment "Utile Dulci." One variety is without the scroll. The half penny is similar ; a few are found with the date 1724. The farthing is also similar. The words *Utile Dulci*, are never found on the uncrowned half-pence and farthings. Fine specimens of the Rosa's, bring from five to ten dollars each. The rarer varieties of course much more.



An extremely rare Rosa Americana of the largest size, exists, of the date 1733. One of them is said to be in the British Museum. Another was sold from the collection of Dr. Charles Clay of Manchester, England, in New York City, in the year 1871, for 190 dollars. *Obverse*, laureated bust of George II. "Georgivs II., D. G. Rex." *Reverse*. Rose branch with seven leaves, a full-blown rose and a bud crowned ; "Rosa Americana, 1733." "Utile Dulci," on a scroll, beneath the rose.

UNITED STATES COPPER COINS.

(CONTINUED.)



IN its general character the cent of 1794 resembles the Liberty cap cent of 1793. It is slightly thicker and proportionally smaller in diameter. Instead of the beaded border, it has a serrated milling on both sides. Many dies were used during the year, whose light variations have afforded a study to coin collectors. One of them resembles its predecessor in date, almost exactly. Two others differ only in a slight degree. In others the letters and figures vary in size, position, &c. ; as do also the bust, cap, pole, different parts of the half wreaths and their connecting ribbon. Some of them approach in style the cent of 1795, and one is its exact counterpart.

The essential difference between the main issues of 1794 and 1795, being that in the latter year the two or more adjoining hairs appear to be plaited together just before the termination. These varieties are hence sometimes called the "Plicæ." The lower combination or plait, also makes less of a hook at the end than is seen in the 1794's.

On the reverse the most noticeable differences are, in one, the absence of a dividing line in the fraction; and in another, a ring of ninety one minute stars arranged around the periphery, some of them more or less obliterated by the milling. Both these varieties are quite rare. We have seen three only of each.

The half cent of 1794, is the exact counterpart of the cent. Like that of 1793, the edge is lettered. "Two hundred for a dollar." There were several dies, varying slightly, the differences not of much interest.

Of the cent and half cent of 1795, we have the lettered and the unlettered edge variety. The latter are lightest in weight, in accordance with a law changing the standard for the future. In a few cabinets is found a cent bearing date of 1795, that is wholly different in artistic make from all other cents. The hair is much finer, and brushed out nearly straight. The lowest lock, however, is shaped like the letter S, laid on its side. The profile and high cheek bones suggest those of an Indian. Some people imagine a resemblance to the portrait of Thomas Jefferson. Hence it is popularly known as the "Jefferson-head cent." The execution of the reverse is equally distinguishing. The ribbon-bow has three, instead of two turns. The leaves are longer, the berries smaller and more numerous, and the stems finer than in any other United States cent. Its origin is a mystery, some believe it to have been a pattern, while others with more probability assign it to a counterfeiter. At all events it is sufficiently rare now to bring a good price. One hundred and forty-five dollars has been paid, for the best specimen known to the large body of collectors.

The cents and half cents of this year with lettered edges are rarer than those without the lettering. The cent in fine condition bringing a much larger price than the half cent. They made a Liberty cap cent and half cent in 1796. The latter is particularly hard to find, and is regarded as the rarest of the series. There was also made a new style of obverse during this year, which also was used in 1797 and 1798. For the first time the bust is draped. A fillet on the back of head is revealed by its bow. But the hairs generally end in curls, one on the cheek, two on the neck, and several others behind. The liberty cap is omitted, as is the lettering on the edge, never to reappear on the American cent.

Both varieties of the cent of 1796 are not rare, one about as plentiful as the other. But in an uncirculated condition the Liberty Cap is much less seldom seen than the other, and will command about double the price.

In 1797, no change to remark excepting that there exists a half cent with lettered edge. It is rare. The ordinary variety is common.

AMUSING SCENES OF THE REVOLUTION

JOURNAL OF A YOUNG LADY,

Kept for the amusement of her friend Deborah Norris, afterwards the wife of Dr. George Logan, of Stenton, Pennsylvania.

UNDER the impression that the British army would very soon take possession of Philadelphia, one of its highly respectable citizens removed his family to North Wales, in the county of Montgomery, Pennsylvania, and the following lively, amusing and natural Journal was written by his daughter, then in her fifteenth year. It was addressed to her friend and schoolmate, Deborah Norris, subsequently married to Doctor George Logan, the grandson of James Logan, and has been kindly loaned by the family of the writer.

To the youth of the writer must be ascribed any inaccuracies of expression which may be discovered. It has been carefully copied from the much-faded original, and the punctuation only corrected. The Journal gives a peep at the manners of the day, and introduces us to the American army in a most characteristic manner.

To Deborah Norris.

1776-7.

Though I have not the least shadow of an opportunity to send a letter if I do write, I will keep a sort of Journal of the time that may expire before I see thee: the perusal of it may some time hence give pleasure in a solitary hour to thee and our S. J.

Yesterday, which was the 24th of September, two Virginia officers called at our house, and informed us that the British army had crossed the Schuylkill. Presently after, another person stopped and confirmed what they had said, and that General Washington and army were near Pittsgrove. Well, thee may be sure we were sufficiently scared; however, the road was very still till evening. About seven o'clock we heard a great noise; to the door we all went a large number of waggons with about three hundred of the Philadelphia militia: they begged for drink, and several pushed into the house; one of those that entered was a little tipsy, and had a mind to be saucy. I then thought it time for me to retreat; so figure me, mightily scared as not having presence of mind enough to face so many of the military, running in at one door and out another, all in a shake with fear; but after a while, seeing the officers appear gentlemanly and the soldiers civil, I called reason to my aid; my fears were in some measure dispelled, tho' my teeth rattled, and my hand shook like an aspin leaf. They did not offer to take their quarters with us, so, with many blessings and as many adieus, they marched off.

I have given the most material occurrences of yesterday faithfully.

Fourth day, Sept. 25th.—This day, till 12 o'clock, the road was mighty quiet, when Hobson Jones came riding along. About that time he made a stop at our door, and said the British were at Skippac road; that we should

soon see their light horse, and a party of Hessians had actually turned into our lane. My Dadda and Mamma gave it the credit it deserved, for he does not keep strictly to the truth in all respects; but the delicate and chicken-hearted Liddy and me were wretchedly scared. We could say nothing but "Oh! what shall we do? What will become of us?" These questions only augmented the terror we were in: Well, the fright went off; we seen no light horse or Hessians. O. Foulke came here in the evening, and told us that General Washington had come down as far as the Trap, and that General McDougles's brigade was stationed at Montgomery, consisting of about 16 hundred men. This he had from Dr. Edwards, Lord Stirling's aid-de-camp; so we expected to be in the midst of one army or t'other.

5th day, Sept. 26th.—We were unusually silent all the morning; no passengers came by the house, except to the Mill, and we don't place much dependance on Mill news. About 12 o'clock, cousin Jesse heard that General Howe's army had moved down towards Philadelphia. Then, my dear, our hopes and fears were engaged for you. However, my advice is, summon up all your resolution, call Fortitude to your aid, don't suffer your spirits to sink, my dear; there's nothing like courage; 'tis what I stand in need of myself, but unfortunately have but little of it in my composition. I was standing in the kitchen about 12, when somebody came to me in a hurry, screaming, "Sally, Sally, here are the light horse." This was by far the greatest fright which I had endured; fear tack'd wings to my feet; I was at the house in a moment; at the porch I stopt, and it really was the light horse. I run immediately to the Western door, where the family were assembled anxiously waiting for the event. They rode up to the door and halted, and enquired if we had horses to sell; he was answer'd negatively. "Have not you, sir," to my father, "two black horses?" "Yes, but have no mind to dispose of them." My terror had by this time nearly subsided. The officer and men behaved perfectly civil; the first drank two glasses of wine, rode away, bidding his men follow, which, after adieus in number, they did. The officer was Lieutenant Lindsay, of Bland's regiment, Lee's troop. The men to our great joy, were Americans, and but 4 in all. It has rained all this afternoon, and, to present appearances, will all night. In all probability the English will take possession of the city to-morrow or next day. What a change will it be! May the Almighty take you under his protection, for without his Divine aid all human assistance is vain.

"May Heaven's guardian arm protect my absent friends,
From danger guard them, from want defend."

Forgive, my dear, the repetition of these lines, but they just darted into my mind.

Nothing worth relating has occurred this afternoon. Now for trifles. I have set a stocking on the needles, and intend to be mighty industrious! This evening some of our folks heard a very heavy cannon. We suppose it to be fired by the English. The report seem'd to come from Philadelphia. We hear the American army will be within five miles of us to-night. The uncertainty of our position engrosses me quite; perhaps to be in the midst of war and ruin and the clang of arms! But we must hope the best. * *

Here, my dear, passes an interval of several weeks, in which nothing happen'd worth the time and paper it would take to write it. The English, however, in the interim had taken possession of the city.

Oct. the 19, second day.—Now for the new and uncommon scenes! As I was laying in bed and ruminating on past and present events, and thinking how happy I should be if I could see you, Liddy came running into the room, and said there was the greatest drumming, firing, and rattling of waggons that ever she had heard. What to make of this we were at a loss. We dress'd, and down stairs in a hurry. Our wonder ceased: the British had left Germantown, and our army were marching to take possession. It was the general opinion they would evacuate the capital. Sister B. and myself and G. E. went about half a mile from home, where we could see the army pass. Thee will stare at my going, but no impropriety in my opine, or I should not have gone. We made no great stay, but return'd with excellent appetites for our breakfast. Several officers call'd to get some refreshments, but none of consequence till the afternoon. Cousin P. and myself were sitting at the door; I in a green skirt, dark short-gown, &c. Two genteel men of the military order rode up to the door: "Your servant, ladies," &c.; ask'd if they could have quarters for General Smallwood. Aunt F. thought she could accommodate them as well as most of her neighbors; said they could. One of the officers dismounted, and wrote "SMALLWOOD'S QUARTERS" over the door, which secured us from straggling soldiers. After this he mounted his steed and rode away. When we were alone, our dress and lips were put up in order for conquest, and the hopes of adventures gave brightness to each before passive countenance.

Thee must be told of a Dr. Gould, who, by accident, had made acquaintance with my father,—a sensible, conversible man, a Carolinian,—and had come to bid us adieu. Daddy had prevail'd on him to stay a day or two with us. In the evening his Generalship came, with six attendants, which compos'd his family; a large guard of soldiers, a number of horses and baggage-waggons, the yard and house in confusion, and glitter'd with military equipments. Gould was intimate with Smallwood, and had gone into Jesse's to see him: while he was there, there was great running up and down stairs, so I had an opportunity of seeing and being seen: the former the most agreeable, to be sure. One person, in particular, attracted my notice: he appear'd cross and reserv'd; but thee shall see how agreeably disappointed I was. Dr. Gould usher'd the gentlemen into our parlour, and introduc'd them—"Genl. Smallwood, Capt. Furnival, Major Stodard, Mr. Prig, Capt. Finley, and Mr. Clagan, Col. Wood, and Col. Line." These last two did not come with the Gen'l; they are Virginians, and both indispos'd. The Gen'l. and suite are Marylanders. Be assur'd I did not stay long with so many men, but secur'd a good retreat, heart-safe so far. Some sup'd with us, others at Jesse's; they retir'd about 10 in good order. How new is our situation! I feel in good spirits, though surrounded by an army, the house full of officers, the yard alive with soldiers,—very peaceable sort of people, tho'; they eat like other folks, talk like them, and behave themselves with elegance; so I will not be afraid of them, that I won't! Adieu. I am going to my chamber, to dream, I suppose, of bayonets and swords, sashes, guns, and epaulets.

3d day morn, Oct. 20th.—I dare say thee is impatient to know my sentiments of the officers; so, while Somnos embraces them, and the house is still, take their characters according to their rank. The Gen'l is tall, portly, well made; a truly martial air, the behaviour and manners of a gentleman, a good understanding, and great humanity of disposition, constitute the

character of Smallwood, Col. Wood, from what we hear of him, and what we see, is one of the most amiable of men; tall and genteel, an agreeable countenance and deportment. The following line will more fully characterize him:—

“How skill’d he is in each obliging art,
The mildest manners and the bravest heart.”

The cause he is fighting for alone tears him from the society of an amiable wife and engaging daughter; with tears in his eyes he often mentions the sweets of domestic life. Col. Line is not married; so let me not be too warm in his praise, lest you suspect. He is monstrous tall and brown, but has a certain something in his face and conversation very agreeable; he entertains the highest notions of honour, is sensible and humane, and a brave officer; he is only seven and twenty years old, but, by a long indisposition and constant fatigue, looks vastly older, and almost worn to a skeleton, but very lively and talkative. Capt. Furnival—I need not say more of him, than that he has, excepting one or two, the handsomest face I ever seen, a very fine person, fine light hair, and a great deal of it adds to the beauty of his face. Well, here comes the glory, the Major, so bashful, so famous, &c, he should come before the Captain, but never mind. I at first thought the Major cross and proud, but I was mistaken; he is about nineteen, nephew to the Gen’l, and acts as Major of brigade to him; he cannot be extoll’d for the graces of person, but for those of the mind he may justly be celebrated; he is large in his person, manly, and an engaging countenance and address. Finley is wretched ugly, but he went away last night, so I shall not particularize him. Nothing of any moment to-day; no acquaintance with the officers. Col’s Wood and Line, and Gould, dined with us. I was dress’d in my chintz, and looked smarter than night before.

Fourth day, Oct. 21st.—I just now met the Major, very reserv’d; nothing but “Good morning,” or “Your servant, Madam,” but Furnival is most agreeable; he chats at every opportunity, but luckily has a wife! I have heard strange things of the Major. With a fortune of thirty thousand pounds, independent of any body; the Major moreover is vastly bashful; so much so he can hardly look at the ladies. [Excuse me, good sir; I really thought you were not clever; if ’tis bashfulness only, will drive that away.]

Fifth day, sixth day, and seventh day pass’d. The Gen’l still here; the Major still bashful.

First day evening.—Prepare to hear amazing things. The Gen’l was invited to dine, was engag’d; but Col. Wood, Major Stodard, and Dr. Edwards din’d with us. In the afternoon, Stodard addressing himself to mamma, “Pray, ma’am, do you know Miss Nancy Bond?” I told him of the amiable girl’s death. This Major had been at Philada College. In the evening, I was diverting Johnny at the table, when he drew his chair to it, and began to play with the child. I ask’d him if he knew N. Bond. “No, ma’am, but I have seen her very often.” One word brought on another one. We chatted a great part of the evening. He said he knew me directly as he seen me; told me exactly where we liv’d. It rains, so adieu.

Second day, 26th, Oct.—A rainy morning—so like to prove: the officers in the house all day.

Second day afternoon.—The Gen’l and officers drank tea with us, and stay’d part of the evening. After supper, I went with aunt where sat the

Gen'l, Col. Line, and Major Stodard; so Liddy and me seated ourselves at the table, in order to read a verse book. The Major was holding a candle for the Gen'l, who was reading a newspaper; he look'd at us, turn'd away his eyes, look'd again, put the candlestick down, up he jumps, out of the door he went! "Well," said I to Liddy, "he will join us when he comes in." Presently he return'd, and seated himself on the table. "Pray, ladies, is there any songs in that book?" "Yes, many." "Can't you favor me with a sight of it?" "No, Major: 'tis a borrow'd book." "Miss Sallie, can't you sing?" "No." Thee may be sure I told the truth there. Liddy, saucy girl, told him I could. He beg'd, and I deny'd; for my voice is not much better than the voice of a raven! We talk'd and laugh'd for an hour; he is clever; amiable, and, polite; he has the softest voice—never pronounces the *r* at all.

I must tell thee, to-day arriv'd Col. Guest and Major Leatherberry, the former a smart widower, the latter a lawyer, a sensible young fellow, and will never swing for want of tongue! Dr. Digges came second day, a mighty disagreeable man. We were obliged to ask him to tea. He must needs pop himself between the Major and me! for which I did not thank him. After I had drank tea, I jump'd from the table, and seated myself at the fire. The M——follow'd my example, drew his chair close to mine, and entertain'd me very agreeably. Oh! Debby, I have a thousand things to tell thee! I shall give thee so droll an account of my adventures, that thee will smile. No occasion of that, Sally, methinks I hear thee say, for thee tells me every trifle. But, child, thee is mistaken; for I have not told thee half the civil things that are said of us SWEET creatures at "General Smallwood's Quarters!" I think I might have sent the gentlemen to their chambers. I made my adieus, and home I went.

Third day morn.—A polite "Good morning" from the M——; more sociable than ever. No wonder! a stoic could not resist such affable damsels as we are.

Third day eve, Oct. 27.—We had again the pleasure of the Gen'l and suit at afternoon tea. He (the Gen'l, I mean) is most agreeable; so lively so free, and chats so gaily, that I had quite an esteem for him. I must steel my heart! Capt. Furnival is gone to Baltimore, the residence of his belov'd wife. The Major and I had a little chat to ourselves this eve. No harm, I assure thee: he and I are friends.

This eve came a parson belonging to the army. He is [how shall I describe him?] near seven foot high, thin and meagre, not a single personal charm, and very few mental ones. He fell violently in love with Liddy at first sight; the first discover'd conquest that has been made since the arrival of the Gen'l. Come shall we chat about Col. Guest? He's very pretty; a charming person; his eyes are exceptionable; very stern; and he so rolls them about that mine always fall under them. He bears the character of a brave officer; another admirer of Liddy's, and she is of him. When will Sally's admirers appear? Ah! that indeed. Why, Sally has not charms sufficient to pierce the heart of a soldier! But still I won't despair. Who knows what mischief I yet may do?

Well, Debby, here's Doctor Edwards come again. Now we shall not want clack; for he has a perpetual motion in his head; and if he were not so clever as he is, we should get tired.

Fourth day, Oct. 28.—Nothing material engaged us to-day.

Fifth day, Oct. 29th.—I walked into aunt's this evening. I met the Major. Well, thee will think I am writing his history; but not so. Pleased with the recounter. Betsy, Stodard, and myself, seated by the fire, chatted away an hour in lively, agreeable conversation. I can't pretend to write all he said; but he shone in every subject that was talk'd of.

Nothing of consequence on the 30th.

Seventh day, Oct. 31st.—A most charming day. I walked to the door and received the salutation of the morn from Stodard and other officers. As often as I go to the door, so often have I seen the Major. We chat passingly, as, "A fine day, Miss Sally." "Yes, very fine, Major."

Seventh day night.—Another very charming conversation with the young Marylander. He seems possess'd of very amiable manners; sensible and agreeable. He has by his unexceptionable deportment engag'd my esteem.

First day morn.—Liddy, Betsy, and a T—y prisoner of state went to the Mill. We made very free with some Continental flour. We powder'd mighty white, to be sure. Home we came. Col. Wood was standing at a window with a young officer. He gave him a push forward, as much as to say, Observe what fine girls we have here! For all I do not mention Wood as often as he deserves, it is not because we are not sociable; we are very much so, and he is often at our house. Liddy and I had a kind of adventure with him this morn. We were in his chamber, chatting about our little affairs, and no idea of being interrupted; we were standing up, each an arm on a chest of drawers; the door bang'd open!—Col. Wood was in the room; we started! the colour flew into our faces and crimson'd us over; the tears flew into my eyes. It was very silly; but his coming was so abrupt!! He was between us and the door. "Ladies, do not be scar'd; I only want something from my portmanteau; I beg you not to be disturb'd." We ran by him, like two partridges, into mamma's room, threw ourselves into chairs, and reproach'd each other for being so foolish as to blush and look so silly! I was very much vex'd at myself; so was Liddy. The Colonel laugh'd at us, and it blew over.

The army had orders to march to-day; the regulars accordingly did. Gen'l Smallwood had the command of militia at that time, and they, being in the rear, were not to leave their encampment until second day. Observe how militaryish I talk. No wonder, when I am surrounded by people of that order. The Gen'l, Colonels Wood, Guest, Crawford, and Line, Majors Stodard and Leatherberry, din'd with us to-day. After dinner, Liddy, Betsy, and thy smart journalis'r put on their bonnets to take a walk. We left the house. I naturally look'd back, when, behold! the two Majors seem'd debating whether to follow us or not. Liddy said, "We shall have their attendance;" but I did not think so. They open'd the gate and came fast after us. They overtook us about ten pole from home, and beg'd leave to attend us. No fear of a refusal. They inquir'd when we were going to neighbour Robert's. "We will introduce yerto his daughters; you us to Genl. Stevens." The affair was concluded, and we shorten'd the way with lively conversation. Our intention of going to Robert's was frustrated; the rain that had fallen lately had raised Wissahickon too high to attempt crossing it on foot. We alter'd the plan of our ramble, left the road, and walk'd near two miles thro' the woods. Mr. Leatherberry observing my locket, repeated the lines,—

"On her white breast a sparkling cross she wore,
That jews might kiss, and infidels adore."

I reply'd my trinket bore no resemblance to a cross. 'Tis something better, madam." 'Tis nonsense to repeat all that was said; my memory is not so obliging; but it is sufficient that nothing happen'd during our little excursion but what was very agreeable and entirely consistent with the strictest rules of politeness and decorum. I was vexed a little at tearing my muslin petticoat. I had on my white dress, quite as nice as a first-day in town. We return'd home safe. Smallwood, Wood, and Stodard drank tea with us, and spent the greater part of the evening with us. I declare this gentleman is very, very entertaining: so good natur'd, so good humor'd,—yes, so sensible; I wonder he is not married. Are there no ladies form'd to his taste? Some people, my dear, think there is no difference between good nature and good humour; but, according to my opinion, they differ widely. Good nature consists in a natural amiable and even disposition, free from all peevishness and fretting. It is accompanied by a natural gracefulness,—a manner of saying every thing agreeably; in short, it steals the senses and captivates the heart. Good humour is a very agreeable companion for an afternoon; but give me good nature for life. Adieu.

A GREAT COUNTERFEITERS' RECORD.

THE CRAFTY MAN

—WHO—

COULD NOT BE SHADOWED.

The Life of HENRY C. COLE.

ALIAS

HARRY C. COLE or BIG DUTCH HARRY.

AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

FROM

GOVERNMENT BLUE BOOK of JOHN S. DYE.

Continued from No. 1.

When the moon changed, the conspirators changed their time of meeting to the darkness of early morning; but the wakeful detectives not averse to irregular hours, kept time with their movements, and watchful and wary, continued observations.

In November, 1877, Officer Drummond observed Cole from time to time visit establishments in Philadelphia where bond paper, lithographers' ink and materials for plate printing were sold. Other parties, supposed to be associated with Cole were known to buy engravers' tools and presses in New York. The counterfeit bills already described were issued all the while. Cole was as good as known to be pushing business in supplying them, yet month after month went by and nothing could be fastened upon him, nothing positively known of his associates, and only suspicion reported of his operations. Yet the wary Cole duly appreciated the attention constantly given him, and complimented the local service of Philadelphia by changing the base of his operations.

Charles Ulrich, who was pardoned from the state's prison at Columbus, Ohio, in 1876, was pretty much lost sight of for a year or two after leaving that city, yet his work had been suspected, and in the month of April, 1878 he was discovered in an obscure town in New Jersey, by Operative H. R. Curtis, of the New York district, and tracked to the City Line Hotel, at Oak Lane, about six miles from Philadelphia, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. He was then turned over to the mercies of the Philadelphia officers of the Service, who located him in a few days at No. 2041 Hope street, Philadelphia, where Cole visited him on several occasions.

About the first of October, 1878, Ulrich, still followed by his evil genius in the shape of one of Drummond's unobserved, all-observing Secret Service agents, left Philadelphia via Bound Brook Route to New York, getting off at Plainfield, and putting up at the City Hotel. After riding about the country for a while, Ulrich (as "James Winell," a gentleman of leisure, from Cleveland, O.,) hired a furnished house at Scotch Plains, a locality in the town of Plainfield, N. J., about eight miles southwest of Rahway, and well back towards the mountains from Fanwood railroad station. Being thus comfortably located in the New York District he was reported and transferred to Operative H. R. Curtis for supervision once more.

"James Winell" became an object of very special attention by the Secret Service and in a short time, it was discovered that he was in the habit of receiving mysterious visits from "Harry" C. Cole, of Philadelphia. Of course, very little went on at Scotch Plains which was not known at once by the wide-awake New York Secret Service officers. In conse-

quence, on the 30th of November, 1878, Chief James J. Brooks and Operative H. R. Curtis in person made a raid on the house of Mr. "Winell," and, by a well-timed movement, captured Charles F. Ulrich hard at work upon a new counterfeit plate of the \$100 new issue legal tender Treasury Note. The plate was found to be a masterpiece, in which the supposed and boasted inimitable geometric lathe work was reproduced to a microscopic nicety!

Ulrich made full confession to the Chief and implicated "Harry" Cole as the capitalist and manager of the business. It had been intended, he said, as soon as the plate was finished, to strike off \$1,000,000 of them and push them off, half in Europe and half in America.

Ulrich was put in charge of officers D. H. Gilkinson, of the New York District, and M. G. Bower, of the District of Tennessee, who remained constantly on the premises for over six weeks, being sometimes reinforced by the superintending presence of Operative H. R. Curtis himself. Meantime Cole came and went several times, unsuspectedly and freely, but it was not until the 17th of January, 1879, that things shaped themselves so as to perfectly suit the full purpose of the patiently waiting officers.

On that day Cole who had purchased materials for plate printing at Billington & Co.'s, Chestnut and Letitia streets, Philadelphia, and a quantity of ink of Charles Enne Johnson, manufacturer, Tenth and Lombard streets, in the same city, slyly left Philadelphia in the direction of Fanwood. But a telegram flashed ahead of him the news of his departure, and his arrival was quietly awaited in the residence of Mr. "Winell." Meanwhile, Cole, in blissful ignorance, off his guard (?) for once, sped on his way and was soon in the company of his able engraver and partner. All unconscious of the hidden eyes and ears taking in every move and sound, Cole eagerly discussed the plans of the future with Ulrich, and chuckled, with satisfaction at the excellence of the workmanship of the unfinished plate. He brought the blankets purchased in Philadelphia, to be used by Ulrich in printing the notes; he remained an hour, and when about to leave, gave Ulrich fifty dollars, as had been his custom. While Ulrich was counting the money given him officers Gilkinson and Bower suddenly stood in front of Cole and ironed him before he could realize what had happened. A clear case against both parties, the most dangerous criminal combination of the age broken up and the whole plant captured at one grand movement.

During November, 1878, Officer M. G. Bower, being in New York, made the acquaintance of Jacob Ott, who proved to have been the partner of Cole and Ulrich,

and engaged with them at Oak Lane and Sharon Hill, near Philadelphia, in producing the fifties on the Broadway National Bank and the Tradesmen's National Bank of New York, which had been sent to Germany, and the fives on the First National of Tamaqua and Hanover, Pa. Ott undertook to get these plates from Cole for Bower, with the idea of going into "business" with him, but Cole was too suspicious and the negotiation fell through.

On the 21st of January, 1879, Ott was arrested in New York city. The capture of all his principal associates being effected, the curtain was soon lifted from the latest scenes in the life of Henry C. Cole. Cole, Ulrich and Ott had produced the counterfeits named in the preceding paragraph, but Ott, being intemperate, had been dropped from the combination.

Cole received the fifties for Germany, and sold them, unsigned, "to three men—one from Canada and two from the United States." These parties were Joe B. Chapman and Ed. Baker—the "Conckling" and "Butler" afterwards captured at Munich, Bavaria—and another, yet unknown. The bills being sold unsigned explains the remarkably defective signatures they bore and the fact that some of them had the names of officers of the other bank.

There are limits to all things human, and Cole, who bragged to Secret Service men that "he could not be shadowed to a mill," and who kept his boast to the last, actually did not seem to know the significance of the charter number on a bill! It has been a wonder to experts that none (or but few) of the counterfeit fifties on the Central National Bank of New York city and the Third National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., or the counterfeit fives on the First National Bank of Tamaqua, Pa., had the proper charter number. Such has been the fact, however, and subscribers to "Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector," knowing the real number, have been able to protect themselves accordingly. Either from ignorance, or some queer idea of policy, it was Cole's order to the printer that the charter numbers of these bills should run in an imperfect series! (*De gustibus non est disputandum!*)

From Scotch Plains, Cole and Ulrich were taken to Newark, N. J. They were indicted in the United States Court at Trenton, N. J., January 22, 1879, examined before United States Commissioner Keasey and committed on the 23d. On February 4, Cole plead guilty before Judge Vixon, of the United States Court at Trenton, and on the 11th, was sentenced by the same Judge, to twelve years' imprisonment in state's prison and to pay a fine of two thousand dollars.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The report on the metric system, reported from the Committee on Coinage by Mr. Stephens February 12, recommends the passage of a number of bills, as follows:

To authorize the making of ingots of fine gold and fine silver of the value of \$100 each for exportation and manufacturers: to authorize a new metric gold coin, for international use, to be known as the "Stella." This coin is to contain six grains of pure gold, three decigrams of pure silver and seven decigrams of copper. Its weight is to be seven grains, and of the value of \$4 United States standard. The mints are to make the coins upon the same terms as other coinage. William Wheeler Hubbell, who originated the idea of this coin, is to receive a seigniorage of one mill to the dollar of the value of the alloy. Also a bill to authorize the coinage of the gold metric dollar, two dollars, and fractions of a dollar, and the coinage of the metric gold double eagle, eagle, and half eagle, all to be of standard value. These coins are to be a legal tender the same as other coins of the United States. All these coins are to contain parts of gold, silver and copper. Also a bill to authorize the mintage of ingots of metric gold alloy, and to provide for issue of certificates of the denomination of \$100. Therefore any holder of silver or gold bullion or coin may have the same coined at any mint of the United States into ingots of metric gold or gold of not less than \$500 in value of each ingot. The proportions of this coin are to be 750 grains of gold, $37\frac{1}{2}$ grains of silver, and $87\frac{1}{2}$ grains of copper. The bills will be taken up for consideration at the next call of the committee.

Continental Currency.

The first issue of Continental Currency was made June 22, 1775, and was apportioned among the States according to population. Rhode Island speedily declared any person a public enemy who refused to take the notes, and other States soon followed with laws of the same purport. Another issue followed in that year, and on January 11, 1776, Congress passed a resolution declaring that "any person who shall hereafter be so lost to all virtue and regard for his country as to refuse to receive said bills in payment, or obstruct and discourage the circulation thereof, and shall be duly convicted by the committee of the city, country or district, or in case of appeal from their decision by the Assembly, convention, council or committee of safety of the Colony where he shall reside, such person shall be deemed, published and treated as an enemy of his country, and precluded from all trade or intercourse with the inhabitants of these Colonies." From that time the records of early days are full of

acts, resolutions and declarations aimed at people who refused to take Continental currency, which sank to a value of only one-fifth of one cent on the dollar, though \$168,280,219 of that currency was finally funded, and the holders received one cent on the dollar, or \$1,082,802.

A Female Counterfeiter.

At Otsego recently Mrs. Lafayette Ingersoll was fully committed for trial by United States Commissioner Getty in \$5,000 bail to answer the charge of manufacturing and uttering counterfeit coin. Thus far 7 of the gang of fifteen arrested by the United States secret service agents have been held to bail for trial, viz; Sylvanus Reynolds of New York, in \$10,000; Lafayette Ingersoll, \$8,000 David Bonnel, Jeff Tousley, Neva Ingersoll, Lavinia Look and Mrs. Ingersoll in \$5,000 each. None of these have been able to find bail on account of the complete case the United States has against them. Leading lawyers of the county to whom they have appealed have refused to accept retainers, advising the counterfeiters to plead guilty when their cases come to trial as the easiest way out of their trouble, and thus get a lighter sentence. Two of those arrested will probably escape. These are Mrs. Rosetta Stevens wife of a Sandy Creek butcher, whom her husband is said to have used as a tool to pass the coin without informing her of its character. The other is Ida Ingersoll, who was discharged by Commissioner Getty on account of her youth, she being but 13 years old. Six remain to be examined. As nearly as can be estimated, taking into account their purchase of raw material, the gang has passed during the last year in northern New York at least \$10,000 in counterfeit coin. They have also put in circulation \$5,000 in counterfeit bills, most of them on the National State Bank of Troy.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

It may not be generally known that we have, in the nickel five cent piece of our coinage, a key to the tables of linear measures and of weights. The diameter of this coin is 2 centimeters, and its weight is 5 grammes. Five of them placed in a row will, of course, give the length of the decimeter; and two of them will weigh a decagramme. As the kiloliter is a cubic meter, the key to the measure of length is also the key to measures of capacity. Any person, therefore, who is fortunate enough to own a five cent nickel may carry in his pocket the entire metric system of weights and measures.

A Uniform Standard of Value.

Mr. Morton, of New York, introduced a bill in the House March 29th, to secure a uniform standard of value. The text of the bill is as follows :

WHEREAS, Under the constitutional power to coin money and regulate the value thereof Congress has established a common unit of value and provided for the free coinage of gold coins conforming thereto, and has further provided for the coinage of the standard silver dollar, which is intended and ought to be the equivalent of the said unit of value; therefore, in order to secure and forever maintain the equality of the said standard silver dollar with the unit of value, be it enacted, that the gold and silver coins of the United States, which are a full legal tender, shall hereafter be interchangeable at their lawful value, either for the other, on demand of any holder thereof, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the city of New York, when presented in sums of one hundred dollars or multiples thereof, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide for such interchange and to cause to be coined such amount of standard silver dollars as may be necessary from time to time in order to meet the demand for such dollars, and that all provisions of the law fixing or limiting the amount to be coined as such standard silver dollars be and the same are hereby repealed.

What an Old Man Noticed.

I have noticed that all men are honest when well watched.

I have noticed purses will hold pennies as well as pounds.

I have noticed that in order to be a reasonable creature it is necessary at times to be downright mad.

I have noticed that silks, broadcloths and jewels are often bought with other peoples money.

I have noticed that whatever is, is right with few exceptions—the left eye and the left leg, and the left side of a plum pudding.

I have noticed that the prayer of the selfish man is, "Forgive us our debts," while he makes everybody that owes him pay to the utmost farthing.

I have noticed that he who thinks every man a rogue is certain to see one when he shaves himself, and he ought, in mercy to his neighbor, surrender the rascal to justice.

I have noticed that money is the fool's wisdom, the knave's reputation, the poor man's desire, the covetous man's ambition and the idol of them all.

CLIPPINGS.

Blue ointment and kerosene, mixed in equal proportions, and applied to bedsteads, is an unfailing bed-bug remedy; and a coat of whitewash is ditto for the walls of a dog house.

Kerosene will soften boots or shoes which have been hardened by water, and render them as pliable as new.

It will make tin-kettles as bright as new. Saturate a woolen rag and rub with it. It will also remove stains from clean varnished furniture.

Bone Felon.—The London Lancet suggests the following simple treatment: As soon as the disease is felt, put directly over the spot a fly-blister, about the size of your thumb nail, and let it remain for six hours, at the expiration of which time, directly under the surface of the blister, may be seen the felon, which can instantly be taken out with the point of a needle or a lancet.

A Cure for Hydrophobia.

Hydrophobia, we are told, can be prevented. The following remedy, known as the Goodman remedy, has been tried with surprising success. It is very simple. The first dose is one and a half ounces of elecampane root, bruised, in a pint of new milk which has been reduced one-half by boiling. This must be taken all at one dose in the morning, fasting till the afternoon. The second dose must be two ounces of the elecampane root, in milk as before; the third dose as the second. Three doses are sufficient to remove all ill effects of the bite. A dose for a horse or a cow should be four times the above, and if the doses be administered any time before the appearance of the spasms they will be efficacious.

FROM EVERYWHERE.

An old maid of seventy-eight years was married recently in Arkansas. While there is life there is hope for any girl.

If you watch a woman's mouth closely when she dresses the children for Sunday School, you'll find out where all the pins come from, and of course it must be where they all go.

In digging the foundations for a gasometer at Monaco, nine bracelets, a gold medalion of Gallian, a gold bust of Gallian, two inches in height, and eight gold medals were discovered. Some of the bracelets are believed to be decorations belonging to a Roman general under Probus.

A man in Dutch Flat, Cal., picked up a stone to throw at a cow. The weight of it attracted his attention, and on examination it was found to contain more than \$100 worth of gold.

Answer to Correspondents.

We receive an average of 100 letters weekly, from parties, who write us that they have Rare Coins, both American and Foreign, describing the same, and asking us the value thereof. These correspondents generally tell us that they have been offered a large sum for their Coins, and want to know what we will pay them for the same. We will only buy Foreign Coins of a previous date to 1700. Foreign Silver Coins from 1700 to date, we use for the melting pot, and after converting the same to bars, we sell them to the Mint or to the Silver Smith. We occasionally keep a few extra fine or very scarce specimens for a short time, after which, if no purchaser comes they are used for silver ornaments, or are naturalized by Uncle Sam, who after putting his Eagle, Goddess of Liberty and In God we trust, on them, sends them out as good Americans, to do the same services to us, that they have performed for our forefathers in the old world, hundred of years ago. The most remarkable feat about this remelting of coins, is that they will most likely be treated in the same manner, should they return to Europe. All European governments (with exception of England, which country finds a sufficient supply in Australia.) depend on the U. S. for their precious metals. All the Silver money now in circulation in the U. S. does not cover the value of the property owned by 3 families in New York City, namely Astor, Vanderbilt and Stewart. Several inquire, why do you pay such high prices for certain dates. We can only say we pay what we offer, and if fine, more. Some write, I have a Dollar of 1793, 99, or Half Dollar 6, 7 8, to 14, 16 all dates to 1836, with 50 cents or Half Dollar on edge; Old Dimes and Half Dimes and all old copper cents except the dates on my list. For Half Cents, if not on our list, it is not rare, no sale or demand for them. If anybody offers you more than our prices sell them right off, it will save you postage, risk and long delay. We are absent every month three to ten days, after we return it may be three days before we come to your letter; so don't be offended after you have enclosed a 3 cent stamp to get an answer on a half written and half printed postal card. We don't wish to make money out of correspondents, but we cannot afford to lose much time in reading or answering long letters, and besides our stationery costs something.

HOW TO GET AN ANSWER. Take postal card, address it, or a post-paid envelope addressed to yourself; write plainly, as we cannot take time to read badly written letters, or send me a rubbing of your coin. To make rubbing fold the coin in a thin piece of paper, take flat or unsharpened end of a lead pencil, rub till you get a fine impression, send that to me. Keep a copy of your letter.

Many inquire of us what do we want with the Coins—if there is gold in them. —No! there are over 5,000 people in United States that take pleasure in having a complete collection of dollars, halves, quarter, dimes, half-dimes, 3 cents, 2 cents, 1 cent or ½ cent, and all those that can afford it will have all. A complete set of American Dollars, which is worth from \$1200 to \$1500, was sold at latter figure, complete set very fine half dollars is worth \$175 to \$200. Some, call it a hobby, we can not see it in that light. If a person finds pleasure in it, and has the means, it is an interesting, pleasant study to the youth, it saves many one from ruin, he will save his cents and dollars to complete his collection, keep him busy arranging his cabinet in the place of idling away in bad company, for idleness is the root of all evil, and there is nothing that will increase as much in value as a collection of Coins. Some have their hobbies in Stamps, Buttons, Books they never read, Pictures, Minerals, Butterflies, Birds, Old Clocks, Shells, Fish, Leaves, Fishing, Hunting, Boating, Fast Horses, Racing, Traveling, even Gambling in all its ways, we can not be all alike, eat, drink, sleep and hard work is not all that we need or want. Recreation from daily employment of some kind even if it is hard work, is a change from mental to manual labor is giving rest to the tired school child. Play is rest from study, so we know of no more pleasant pastime to one that can afford it than to have or make a collection, for that reason we commenced one ourselves, we find it both pleasant and profitable; so please don't be under the impression that we sell for what we pay, or that we answer Correspondence without a stamp enclosed to defray expenses.

Now again please don't send us any Coins that are not on our list of wants, some send us all dates of large Copper Cents, Nickels 1857 and '58, some 2 cent Coppers, 3 cent Nickels in place of 3 cent silver pieces. We do not wish to buy others than those on our list. If you have them send them in Registered Letter only, otherwise they will be at your risk.

I will buy and sell old Coins, also Foreign Silver and Gold at Market value.

WANTED U. S. COINS.

DOLLARS—1804, \$500, it must be fine. 1794, from \$15.00 to \$25.00. 1838, 39, 51, 52, 58, from \$6.00 to \$12.50. 1836 and 1854 \$3.00. 1799, 5 stars facing, 1855, 56, \$1.75. 1795, 96, 97, 1800, 1, 2, 3, 53, 55, 56, 57, \$1.25 to \$1.50. 1798 small eagle, 13 stars, \$2.00, 15 stars, \$5.00.

HALF DOLLARS—1796 and 97, \$10.00 to \$20.00. 1794, 1801, 2, 15. (1836, milled or unlettered edge,) and 1852, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each. 1795. 1803-5, 51 and 56 without "In God we trust," 65 cts each. 1838, with O over date, \$5 50.

QUARTER DOLLARS—1823, 27, \$25 00 \$50.00 each. 1796, 1804, \$1.00 to \$2.00.

1805, 1806, over 5, 15, 51, 52, 30 to 50 cents each. 1853, without arrow or sun on reverse \$2.50.

DIMES—1804, \$2.00 to \$5.00. 1796, 97, 98, 1800, 1, 2, 3, 9, 11, 22, 50 cents for good, \$1.25 for fine. 1805, 7, 46, 49 to 75 cents each.

HALF DIMES—1802, \$10.00 to \$30.00. 1794, 95, 96, 97, 1800, 1, 3, 5, 46, from 50 cents to \$1.50.

THREE-CENT SILVER—1863, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, from 10 cents to 25 cents each. 1873, 50 cts.

TWO-CENT PIECES—1873, 50 cts.

COPPER CENTS—1793, 1799, 1804, from \$1.00 to \$10.00 according to fineness. 1809, 25 cts. to \$1.00. 1794, 95, 96, 1805, 6, 8, 11, 13, 23 if poor we don't wish them, good to fine, from 5 to 25 cts., all other dates of Copper Cents, if new or uncirculated, we will buy and pay the highest price. Nickel eagle cent, 1856, \$1.00.

HALF CENT—1795, \$2.00 to \$5.00. 1793, 50 cts. to \$1.50. 1794, 95, 97, 1802, 11, from 10 to 40 cts. each. 1831 and 36, 40 to 48, (49, small date,) 52, \$2.00 each. All other Half Cents we buy at large premiums.

COLONIAL COPPER COINS (with the following inscription on one side of each)—Rosa Americana, 1733; (God Preserve Carolina and the LORD'S Proprietors, 1674) with 13 stars in Triangel, E. Pluribus Unum, with Three Hammers with Crowns on 1737: a Horsehead and a Plow, Nova CAESAREA, 1735, 86, 87, 88: an Eye surrounded by Sun and Stars, NOVA Constelatio, Goddess of Liberty, seated INDE, ET Lib Man's Head Vernon Auctori, or Auctori Connect. We buy any old American Colonial Coppers or Silver Coins.

Our Illustrated Catalogue will give full particulars of different Coins Illustrated. Most complete Coin Book. Every Banker or Merchant should have one, Price 25 cents.

Address A. M. SMITH,

Office, 533 Chestnut Street,
Box, 1954. Philadelphia.

COIN COLLECTORS' ILLUSTRATED GUIDE.

Is published Quarterly, see No. 1, page 7. No. 3 will appear about September 1st. The large demand for No. 1 leaves us with very few of that number on hand, which compels us to charge 25 cents for the same, or 50 cts. for Nos. 2, 3 and 4. The description of American Coins, Colonials and United States, will be finished in No. 5. We take no pay on subscription further than No. 4. Extra expense in getting up Photographs, and Phototype Plates from originals of all Coins described in former numbers, unavoidable delays, obstacles in buying or borrowing Coins to illustrate, will probably delay the issue of this number. Would we take pay for No. 5 now we would sooner or later get a deluge of postal cards, calling us frauds, humbugs, asking for a return of

money or be exposed. To any one that thinks he has paid us for No. 5, we will return 13 cents or give him credit for same as part payment on No. 5.

GOLD DOLLAR OF 1879.

There were only a few struck last year, which are now extremely rare and greatly sought after. They are used in different parts of the U. S. as birthday presents to children born in 1879, and will be guarded by their mothers as precious keepsakes, also sometimes kept in commemoration of marriages consummated in that year. We have a few at \$2 15 each.

SMALL SILVER OF 1879.

As soon as it became known through the March number of our Guide, that only a few small silver Coins of 1879 had been struck, and those gobbled up by us Coin Sharks, and private Collectors, the small quantity we had went off like snow flakes before the sun. About July 1st, we will be able to procure a few for our patrons, as we have made arrangements to get 10 sets, Trade Dollars 1879 at \$3.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ doll. at \$1.10, $\frac{1}{4}$ doll. at 50 cents, Dimes at 35 cents. Please send your order ahead of Cash.

We state once more! don't send us any Coins, before examining our List, (see page 37,) of rare Coins, and finding out whether we want them or not. Some have sent us Coins that are not worth the postage, and ask us to remit cash immediately, as they need the money. We would gladly send the Coins back, if the return postage had been enclosed. Those that have omitted to give us their names, State and P. O. address, will please do so now on Postal Card, and state that they have received no answer to their letter of—date.

ABOUT PROOF COINS.

What is called Proof Coins is prepared in the following manner at the U. S. Mint. The plates are rolled out before cutting into planchets and polished by hand to have a looking glass shine. The Die having a fine finished, extra sharp and polished edge is used for no other purpose. The Coins are afterwards struck on a hand press, with greatest care. If in the least defective they are thrown back into the melting pot. When finished, they are made up in what is called proof Sets of Silver, these are 1 Dollar, $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollar, $\frac{1}{4}$ Doll. and Dime. Of Base proof sets there are the 5 and 3 cent nickel, and one cent bronze. The proof sets are sold to the Collectors at a large premium above their legal value, to cover the expense of preparing them, and are greatly sought after by the numismatic fraternity. After once soiled, or when they loose their looking glass shine, they are no longer called Proof Coins.

IN SENDING FOR COINS.

Please order at least twice as much as you send money for. As our sales of coins are

large and over reach the demand for the same, we may not have every piece in stock at the time we receive your order. We hate to keep you waiting till we get every piece you want. As we very often buy bargains, we generally throw in a few pieces free on large orders. We sell and buy for Cash only, and it goes hard with us to return money that had been intended for us.

A RARE CHANCE.

On the last pages of this number you will find Price List of Coins now in stock, that must be sold out, some for less than cost, to make room for a Collection of 10,000 pieces, we are about purchasing. We have to raise a good deal of money to complete our arrangements and must therefore sell "Cheap" to keep the ball rolling.

POSTAGE.

We pay Postage on all you buy of us, but the registering costs 10 cents extra, which you have to pay or your package may get lost. We never lost a registered letter or package. We take 3 cent stamps as pay for amount of One Dollar and under.

EXCHANGE OF COINS.

We have inquiries daily, whether we will exchange Coins, of which the anxious inquirers have duplicates. Any Coin worth exchanging we will buy at its price, and if we have Coins our customers wish, we will be glad to sell them with a small profit. The simple Exchange Business we do not consider fair, as we would have to get two for one, or in other words a coin worth \$2.00 for one worth \$1.00 to \$1.50.

OUR VALUED EXCHANGE PAPERS.

The "Numisma" published by Edw. Frosard, Irvington, N. Y. the well known Numismatist and Collector, flatters us greatly in his last number. We like "Taffy" once in awhile, and although we do not know whether he is in earnest, we can conscientiously recommend his excellent sheet to the notice of our readers. Send for a sample copy, only 10 cents in stamps.

WHAT WILL YOU GIVE?

is an inquiry which we receive every day by letter or postal card, mostly without stamp, we are asked what we pay for dollars, halves, quarters and dimes of all dates. Now, please see page 37, if you have any Coins on our List, see what we pay, if the price suits you, send by Registered Letter.

REFERENCE OR SECURITY.

We have had several letters requesting us to give Reference or Security; to several we satisfied this request, but afterwards found that the Coins they had were not what we wished to buy, or that they wanted four times their value; if you have no Confidence in us don't send anything, or send by Express C. O. D. with privilege of examining before paying. Please don't write us what we will pay for Foreign Coins, but read page 44, Bankers' and Merchants' Guide.

OUR COIN CATALOGUE.

is only 25 c., sent prepaid, by mail to any address in the United States and Canadas. It should be in the hand of every Banker, Merchant or Tradesman. It contains sixty correct illustrations of rare coins, enumerates the selling price of coin dealers for all coins in good, fair or poor conditions, also Paper money, Colonial, Confederate and U. S. first Postal currency.

Our Catalogue contains 48 pages of interesting descriptions and selling prices of the following coins: Colonial, Varieties of New Jersey Cents, United States Fractional Currency, Confederate, United States Silver Dollars, United States Half Dollars, United States Quarter Dollars, United States Twenty Cent Pieces, United States Dimes, United States Half Dimes, United States Three-cent Pieces, United States Copper Cents, United States Copper Half Cents, United States Proof Sets, United States Metal and Bronze, Pieces, Washingtons, United States Pattern and Experimental Pieces, United States Copper Cents, 1793 to 1857, Numismatic books Etc., Electrotypes, Roman Coins, Centennial Medals, Masonic Medals, Miscellaneous American Medals, Washington Medals, Libertas Americana, Sunday School Medals, National Series, Foreign Copper Coins, English, English Colonials, South America, France, Miscellaneous, Colonial Paper Money, Continental Paper Money.

COPPER CENTS.

We will sell a few Sets of Copper Cents in a fair condition from 1793 to 1857, exclusive of 1793, 1799 and 1804, for \$5.00, sent by mail.

HALF CENTS.

We have now a small lot of Half Cents, 15 different dates, no duplicates, will send by mail for \$1.00, post paid.

FOREIGN COPPER COINS.

Will send 20 pieces, no duplicates, for \$1.00, free by mail,

BOOKS & PAPERS, Now in Stock.

American Numismatic Manuel—20 facsimile lithographed plates of over 600 different Am. Coins by M. W. Dickerson, \$12.

Complete History of American Colonials, S. S. Crossby. Many fine plates, \$11.

London Illustrated News—Complete from No. 1, Vol. 1, 1842 to 1874, 64 Vols. in all, \$2.00 per vol. The first 20 Vols. will be sold separate if desired.

Many Old American News Papers, previous to 1794. Different, good and clean. 25 cents each or five for \$1.00. They have very interesting Reading and Advertisements of those days. American Papers previous to 1830, over 50 years old, 10 cts each or 3 for 25 cts.

Inaugural Address of Abraham Lincoln, March 4th, 1865, in sheets fine decorated border, printed in two colors. Rare. Fine for framing. Only 20 left. By mail 20 cts.

Complete Description of Counterfeit Notes now in circulation in the United States.

ALABAMA.

First National Bank, Huntville.
10s, engraved coarse and general appearance bad; paper heavy.

CONNECTICUT.

First National Bank, Portland.
5s, engraving of tree on right hand side is poorly done; has no resemblance.
20s woman's face, arms and neck, Battle of Lexington black. In genuine they are white; and butt end of the gun on left end touches the margin in the counterfeit. Refuse letter A, May 10, 1865.

Jewett City National Bank of Jewett City.
5s, Letter B, Sept. 1st, 1865.

GEORGIA.

Georgia National Bank, Atlanta.
50s are reported in circulation and said to be well executed; be careful in receiving 50s on the bank.

IDAHO TERRITORY.

National Bank, Idaho.
10s, a good imitation and likely to deceive; there is no such bank.

ILLINOIS.

German National Bank of Chicago.
5s, letter A, March 10, 1865.
See Traders' National Bank of Chicago.
Union National Bank, Chicago.
5s. Same plate as Traders' National Bank, Chicago. The word "Union" is pasted over the word "Traders." Letter A, March 10, 1865.

First National Bank, Aurora.
5s, Letter A, Nov. 2d, 1863.

First National Bank, Canton.
5s, Letter A, May 21st, 1864.

First National Bank, Chicago.
5s, Letter A, May 10th, 1865.

National Bank of Illinois, Chicago.
5s, Letter A, May 10th, 1865.
See Traders' National Bank of Chicago.

Central National Bank, Chicago.
5s, Letter A, May 10th, 1865.
See Traders' National Bank of Chicago.

Farmers' National Bank, Virginia, Ills.
5s, Letter A, May 10, 1865.
See Traders' National Bank, Chicago.

Third National Bank, Chicago.
10s, raised from 1s; the raised figures are not even.

Fourth National Bank, Chicago.
5s, this is a new plate and well executed; the right end of note looks rather coarse and eyes not perfect.

Merchants' National Bank, Chicago.
5s, Letter A, May 10th, 1865.
10s, the engravings on either end of the note and back are coarse and blurred.

Traders' National Bank, Chicago.
5s. The top of the letters "Ch" in the word Chicago run into the shading of the word "Five;" in the genuine it does not, being perfectly separate. Suspicious; all notes with check letter A, also, those dated May 10th, 1865.
N. B.—The Traders' Bank of Chicago being no longer a National Bank; has had its circulation called in by the Government, hence better refuse all bills on this bank.

First National Bank, Paxton.
5s, letter A. October 20, 1871

First National Bank, Peru.
Letter A. June 2, 1864 and May 10, 1865, 5s

ILLINOIS. (continued)

First National Bank, Peoria, 5s.

First National Bank, Springfield.
20s, altered from 1s; hold to light.

First National Bank of Galena.
5s, there is no such bank.

First National Bank of Cecil.
5s, there is no such bank.

The National Bank of Pontiac.
5s. Genuine Notes stolen, bank officers' names forged, bank numbers lower left hand corner, 711 to 765.

The National Banks claim exemption from the payment of such bills.

INDIANA.

First National Bank, Indianapolis.

20s, note very dark; baptism of Pocahontas poorly done. Letter A, Nov. 2, 1863

First National Bank, New Albany.
20s, in baptism of Pocahontas, Indian girl has a child in her lap in genuine; in counterfeit she has not.

Richmond National Bank, Richmond.
10s, The shading under the words "United States" is very irregular; paper soft and poor quality. Letter A, March 15, 1873

Lafayette National Bank of Lafayette.
Letter A. December 22, 1874

10s, poor paper and printing light; general appearance bad.

Muncie National Bank of Muncie
10s, Letter A. February 14, 1865.

IOWA.

Osage National Bank, Osage,
5s, genuine notes stolen; bank officers' names forged; bank number lower left hand corner; No. 1,751 to 2,200

KENTUCKY.

First National Bank, Louisville.
5s, Columbus at left hand of note has no left hand.

Ashland National Bank, Ashland.
10s, raised from 1s; hold to light.

MAINE.

First National Bank, Portland.
20s, in the baptism of Pocahontas, Indian girl has a child in her lap. In the counterfeit she has not, and butt end of gun on the left touches the border in the counterfeit.

Belfast Nashville Bank.
20s, raised from 5s; hold to light.

First National Bank, Portland.
10s, engraving good; all the eyes on figures are small dots, and large space of white around each.

MASSACHUSETTS.

National Revere Bank of Boston.
100s Letter A, July 20th, 1865

Dedham National Bank of Dedham.
5s, Letter B, Photograph.

Pocasset National Bank of Fall River, Mass.
5s. Letter C, January 2, 1865

First National Bank, Boston.
5s, new issue; officers' names are engraved.

First National Bank, Boston.
100s. February 15, 1864. Letter A.

Hide and Leather National Bank, Boston.
10s and 20s, genuine notes stolen; forged signatures; bank number, lower left hand corner 11,919 to 11,972

National Bank Redemption, Boston.
20s, raised from 5s; Vig. Columbus discovering America.

National City, Lynn.
50s and 100s, genuine notes stolen; bank number lower left hand corner, No. 121 to 150

MASSACHUSETTS. (continued.)

- Merchants' National Bank, New Bedford.
5s. Letter C, February 14, 1865.
100s. Letter A, February 14th, 1865.
- First National Bank, New Bedford.
5s, same as Merchants'. Letter C. February 14, 1865.
- First National Bank, Northampton.
5s, same as New Bedford. Letter C. May 2, 1864.
- Third National Bank, Northampton.
5s, same as New Bedford. Letter C. May 2, 1864.
- Hampden National Bank, Westfield.
5s, same as New Bedford. Letter C & D August 1, 1865.
- Tremont National Bank, Boston.
2s, Letter A. July 1, 1865.
- Southbridge National Bank of Southbridge.
5s, letter B, photograph.
- The Pittsfield National Bank, Pittsfield.
100s, Letter A. July 20th, 1865.

MICHIGAN.

- Peoples' National Bank, Jackson.
Letter D. October 1, 1863.
5s, on the left end the number of the bill, on red, is on the coil of rope, and is the same number as that over Columbus on the right end; in the genuine the numbers are not the same.
- First National Bank, Pontiac.
5s, same as People's National Bank, Jackson.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- National Bank, Lebanon.
10s, the face of bill is well done; the back has a blurred appearance.

NEW JERSEY.

- First National Bank, Plainfield.
20s, the shading under the words "First National Bank" is very irregular; the general appearance is good and likely to deceive.
- First National Bank, Hudson City.
2s and 5s, engraving good; there is no such bank.
- Second National Bank, Bergen City.
2s. There is no such bank.
- Sussex County National Bank, Newark.
100s, raised from genuine 5s.
- First National Bank, Jersey City.
50s and 100s, genuine notes stolen, and bank officers' signatures forged; bank number lower left hand corner. No 675 to 750.
- Union National Bank, Mount Holly.
10s, new issue, 1875. The silk fibre extending from top to bottom is not in counterfeit but is in the genuine; engraving good and likely to deceive.

NEW YORK CITY.

- Bank of New York Nat. Banking Association, New York City.
50s counterfeits are reported in circulation.
- First National Bank.
10s and 2s, the shading is very irregular under the words "First National;" general appearance of the bill is good. Letter A, July 1st, 1865.
10s, well executed and cannot be examined too carefully. Female riding on eagle, "has no toes on her foot." Letter A.
- Fourth National Bank.
20s, engraving on face and likely to deceive; back of note is very dark and blurred.
50s, engraving on face and back of bill are poorly done; on back has a blurred appearance and is not distinct. Letter A, March 10th, 1863.
- American National Bank.
Letter A. May 12th, 1865.
10s, the engraving on left lower corner is rather coarse, and red figures are dark and rough; looks as if there was sand in it.

NEW YORK CITY. (continued.)

Central National Bank.

- 50s a dangerous counterfeit; the paper is very thick and stiff and about an eighth of an inch shorter and narrower than the genuine. Letter A. April 15th, 1864.
100s, the letter T in "maintain" looks like an I; well executed; date, April 15th, 1864. Letter A.

National Bank of Commerce.

- 50s, Letter C. January 10th, 1865.
10s, curved lines under the word "United" touches the shading under the letters—in genuine it does not; female riding eagle has no toes genuine has. Letter A. July 1, 1865.
20s, the word "loyalty," above Goddess of Liberty head and boy behind soldier loading gun, is omitted in the counterfeit. Refuse all bills having Check Letter B, and J. A. Stevens instead of Jno. A. Stevens Pres't. The counterfeits are all dated January 19th, 1865, and bear the signature of L. E. Chittenden as Register.

Marine National Bank.

- Letter A. July 1st, 1865.
2s, shading under the words "Marine National Bank" is dark; Vig. on left end is blurred and stars look like dots; in genuine they are perfect.
10s, female riding eagle has no toes; examine closely as it is a very good engraved note and likely to deceive. Letter A. July 1st, 1865.

Merchants' National Bank. Letter A.

- 10s, signatures of bank officers are printed and the red figures are blotted.
20s, the lath work on the back is very poorly done and uneven. Letter B. July 19th, 1865.

National Bank of Commerce, New York City. 50s.

- These notes are taken from the same plates from which the counterfeits on the Broadway and Tradesmen's National Banks, of New York, and the Third National Bank, of Buffalo, in this State, were printed. From a scrutiny of the counterfeit notes it is evident that this "new issue" is of the counterfeit notes printed for circulation in Germany, in which, to answer present purposes, an erasure has been made by acids, and "Banks of Commerce in" printed in common type. Another peculiarity which will at once condemn the note upon examination, is that on the figure of Justice, on the back of the note, the "bandage" is above the eyes instead of over them.

Market National Bank.

- 2s, Letter A. July 1st, 1865.
10s, the lath work in upper right hand corner is very pale and has a spotted appearance, and the curved line under the word "United" touches the letters "Uni." In genuine it does not. Letter A. July 1st, '65.

50s, National Broadway Bank, of New York City. Letters A & C. January 10, 1865.

Mechanics' Nat'l Bank. Letter A. July 1, 1865. 10s

- 20s, engraving well done and best counterfeit in circulation. Letter B. July 19th, 1865.

National Shoe and Leather Bank.

- 2s, shading under the title of bank is very bad, and stars on left end Vig. are mere dots. Letter A. July 1st, 1865.
20s, engraving well done; on back of notes the engraving of baptism of Pocahontas is rather poor and of a dingy appearance. Letter B. July 19th, 1865.

Ninth National Bank.

- Letter A. July 1st, and July 2, 1865.
2s, in genuine the title of bank reads; "Ninth National Bank of the City of New York," on the counterfeit the word "the" is left out.

National Bank Commonwealth.

- 5s and 20s, the notes are signed J. A. Stevens, Pres't., on genuine they are Jno. A. Stevens, Pres't., bank is closed and no 6s withdrawn.

Nation Bank of the Republic.

- 10s, engravings well done, signatures are engraved.

NEW YORK STATE (continued.)

- Oneida National Bank, Utica.
Letter B. August 19th, 1865.
20s, see Utica City National Bank.
- First National Bank, Utica.
Letter B. August 19th, 1865.
20s, see Utica City National Bank.
- National Bank, Castleton.
5s, letter D, March 10th, 1865.
- Syracuse National Bank, Syracuse.
10s, Letter A, August 1st, 1865.
- Mutual National Bank, Troy.
10s, Letter A, May 10th, 1865.
- Auburn City National Bank.
50s, Letter B, March 3d, 1869.
- Merchants' National Bank, Albany.
10s and 20s, stolen. Bank number lower left hand corner, No. 759 to 766.
- First National Bank, Lockport.
10s, Letter A. February 20th, 1865.

OHIO.

- Ohio National Bank, Cincinnati.
100s, letter T in maintain on right end of bill looks like an I. Letter A. Dec. 22d, 1864.
- Fourth National Bank, Cincinnati.
100s, see Ohio National Bank, same plate, letter A.
- First National Bank, Germantown.
5s, the back of the bill is poorly done, especially the ships look very bad; the face of the bill is undoubtedly printed from a genuine plate, as the paper is evidently genuine.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- First National Bank, Philadelphia.
A very dangerous counterfeit. In the border face of note, in the word Currency the second small "c" is omitted and reads "Curreny", in some this error has since been corrected. The shading under Philadelphia is very black and continues quite different from genuine. All bills with date of Feb. 24th, 1861 are counterfeits. Refuse all bills with check letter B.
- Second National Bank, Wilkesbarre, 100s.
Letter A. Nov. 2d, 1863.
- Third National Bank, Philadelphia.
Same plate as First National Bank of Philadelphia. Some have word "Currency" spelled "Curreny" but on others this deficiency has been corrected. Defect in shading the word "Philadelphia", and the letter "P" in same word stands below the line of the rest of the letters. Refuse letter "B".
- Fourth National Bank, Philadelphia.
5s and 20s, bank closed; notes withdrawn.
20s, Letter A. March 7th, 1864.
- Consolidation National Bank, Philadelphia
20s, there are but three curved lines under the words "This Note" is secured, and four in genuine; the letter "a" in the word Treasurer, under Spinner's name, is larger than the other letters.
- Sixth National Bank, Philadelphia.
Letter A. July 1st, 1865.
2s, the clouds above the female on the left end have a scratchy appearance; the engraving on the back is coarse.
- Lebanon National Bank, Lebanon.
20s, the shading under the words "Lebanon National Bank" is irregular; engraving coarse and scratchy.
- Farmers' National Bank, Reading.
10s, the engraving of Franklin drawing lightning from the clouds, with a kite on left hand and female seated on a spread eagle on right end is poorly done.
- People's National Bank, Pittsburg.
50s, raised from 5s; hold to light and they can be detected.

PENNSYLVANIA (continued.)

- First National Bank, Tamaqua.
Better engraving than the usual class of this work. To detect, take notice of Charter number which is printed in red ink across the face, on left hand of note, and is straight line on right hand. The genuine Charter number of this bank is 1219, appearing on all bills alike, the counterfeiter of this bill commenced with number 1 and kept on changing with each successive number and bill; the number 1219 will in turn appear on only one of the counterfeits; but as this plate has not been captured, the counterfeiter has still a chance to rectify this otherwise important error. On the back of this bill the word "owing" appeared at first as "ownig", but has since been corrected; yet the dot of the former misplaced "i" still remains over the second stroke of the letter "n". Also the word "Thousand" at first spelled "Thousaud," has been since clumsily corrected. Refuse by all means all bills having check letter "B".
- N. B.—The Bank and the Government are calling in the genuine note and very few of them are now in circulation.
- Third National Bank, Tamaqua.
Printed from same plate as First National Bank. There is no such bank.
- First National Bank, Hanover.
Same plate as the First National Bank of Tamaqua, Pa., with some of the corrections made. Refuse all bills having check letter D, and the date of February 20th, 1864. The counterfeit being printed from the Tamaqua plate, the counterfeiter overlooked the sentence in the bottom line, viz; Act approved June 3d, 1834, hence it appears in the counterfeit. The genuine bills have the date Febr. 25th, 1863.

RHODE ISLAND.

- First National Bank, Providence.
Letter A. Nov. 1, 1865.
2s, the clouds above the female on left end have a scratchy appearance; well done and likely to deceive.
- Rhode Island National Bank, Providence.
Letter A. Nov. 1, 1865.
2s, see First National Bank, Newport.
- Newport National Bank, Newport.
2s, Letter A. Nov. 1, 1865.
- Amazon National Bank.
2s, there is no such bank.
- Fourth National Bank.
2s, there is no such bank.

TENNESSEE.

- City National Bank, Chattanooga.
5s, Letter C.
- East Tennessee National Bank, Knoxville, Tenn.
5s, counterfeit are reported in circulation.

TEXAS.

- First National Bank, Houston.
10s, engraving of Franklin drawing lightning from the clouds with a kite on the left end; the string is not visible where it leaves Franklin's hands.

VERMONT.

- Baxter National, 10s and 20s, Rutland, Vt National Bank, Barre.
10s and 20s, genuine notes stolen and officers' names forged; Nos. 911 to 936, bank number, lower left hand corner.

WISCONSIN.

- First National Bank, Manitowac.
1s, raised from 1s, hold to light and you can easily detect it.

NEW YORK CITY (continued.)

St. Nicholas National Bank.

2s, shading under the title of bank is very dark, and stars on left end Vig. are mere dots. Letter A. July 1st, 1865.

Third National Bank.

10s and 20s, genuine notes stolen, with officers' names forged, bank number, left hand corner, 9,414 to 9,428.

National Bank of the State of New York.

10s and 2s, Letter A. July 1st, 1865.

Union National Bank.

10 and 2s, Letter A. July 1st, 1865.

Merchants' National Bank.

5s, Letter C. February 14, 1865.

Tradesman National Bank.

20s, Letter B. July 19th, 1865.

Tradesmen's National Bank of N. Y. City

50s, Letters A and D April 20, 1865.

NEW YORK STATE.

Saratoga County National Bank of Waterford, N. Y. State, 10s. Letter A. July 1st, 1865.

National Bank of Kinderhook.

2s, Letter A. July 1, 1865.

Manufacturers Nat'l., 5s, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Letter B. April 15th, 1875.

Farmers and Mechanics, 10s, Buffalo, N. Y.

Letter A.

Merchants' National Bank, Albany.

10s, 20s. The following unsigned notes of this bank have been stolen, and placed in circulation with forged signatures, bank numbers, 759 to 765, department numbers, 45,195 to 45,202. When received at the Treasury Department for redemption, they will of course be rejected. It has heretofore been decided by the Treasury Department, on the opinion of the solicitor, that a national bank is not responsible for redemption of notes so stolen and put in circulation.

Third National Bank, Buffalo.

50s, printed from same plate as \$50 on Central National Bank, N. Y. City. Which bills are shorter and narrower, and paper thicker than the genuine, no silk fibre or imitation—lettering well done, but printing light. Letter A. March 10th, 1865.

Albany City National Bank. Letter A.

10s, engraving uneven and of a scratchy appearance.

Auburn City National Bank.

10s, the string which passes through the key looks as though broken off and runs under the clouds, in genuine it runs over the clouds. Letter A. July 20th, 1865.

First National Bank, Amsterdam.

10s, the curved lines under the word "United" runs into the shading, and the letter "a" in Amsterdam is smaller than others. Letter A.

First National Bank, Auburn.

5s, engraving poor and printing very dark.

National Central Bank, Cherry Valley.

10s, the curved lines under the word "United" touches the shading of "Un." In the genuine it does not, well engraved bill and likely to deceive all but good judges.

Mohawk Valley Bank, Mohawk, N. Y. 5s.

Niagara County Bank, Lockport, N. Y. 5s.

They are altered from the Tamaqua plate, and can easily be told, because the dot over the "n" has never been erased.

Fort Stanwix National Bank, Rome, N. Y.

5s, Letter B, Sept. 1, 1865. This note is supposed to have been run off from the Hanover and Tamaqua plates made by Ulrich, a separate skeleton plate being used to fill in the name of the New York bank instead of Tamaqua.

National Bank of Pawling, New York.

5s, Ulrich, when he engraved the plates for the Tamaqua and Hanover Banks, prepared be-

sides three "skeleton" plates with the names of the different banks, which could be changed as fast as others were detected. The Pawling counterfeit can be detected by two dots over the letter i in "owing," and by the misspelling of the word thousand as "thousand" with a u on the back. Letter A. July 20, '65.

First National Bank, Elmira.

Letter A. February 16th, 1864.

100s, the shading under the words "this note" has five black lines and four white spaces, in the genuine there are only four black and three white spaces.

National Union Bank, Kinderhook.

Letter A. July 1st, 1865.

2s, the clouds above the female head have a scratchy appearance and the shading under the words "National Union" is irregular and paper has a bluish tint.

Exchange National Bank, Lockport.

10s, the engraving on back of note is very poor, coarse and dark, looks blurred; the face is a good imitation. Letter A.

Highland National Bank, Newburgh.

10s, the engraving is very coarse in the representation of De Soto discovering the Mississippi the river is black and the canoes can hardly be seen without a magnifying glass; there are five curved lines under "Treasurer" in genuine; only four in counterfeit. Letter A. July 1st, 1865.

Newburgh National Bank, Newburgh.

10s, see Highland National Bank, Newburgh. Letter A.

Tioga National Bank, Oswego.

50s, raised from 5s; held to light.

Westchester County Nat. Bank, Peekskill.

2s, the eyes of the female on the left end are only dots with large white space around, and there are more shade lines under the words "National Bank" than "Westchester County." Letter A. Aug. 15th, 1865.

Farmers' National Bank, Malone.

10s, shading under the title of the bank is very irregular; engraving, printing and paper good. Letter A.

Farmers' and Manufacturers', Poughkeepsie.

10s, the letter P in "Poughkeepsie," joins the O, and extends below the line; back has a very dark appearance. Letter A. Aug. 1st, 1865.

First National Bank, Poughkeepsie.

10s, see Farmers' and Manufacturers' National Bank. Letter A. July 1864.

City National Bank, Poughkeepsie. 10s.

The general appearance of this plate (changed and altered to other counterfeits, all on N. Y. State Banks) is good, although the shading of letters under the titles of different banks, is irregular and faulty. Clouds on left side on the face of bill are somewhat scratchy. The female riding on the eagle, right hand on face of bill, shows irregular scratches where nose and mouth ought to be, no toes engraved on out-stretched foot. Refuse letter A, for there are no genuine with that check letter any longer in circulation.

First National Bank, Red Hook.

10s, the words "National Bank" are uneven; one of the best counterfeits out; refuse all. Letter A. Feb. 20th, 1865.

Flour City National Bank, Rochester.

10s, the letters "Roc" in the word Rochester can hardly be seen; in the genuine they are very clear and distinct; the curved lines under the shading of the word "United" runs into the shading of the letters "Uni." Refuse letter "A" and all bills having date of July 1st, 1865, they are all counterfeits.

Central National Bank, Rome.

10s, the engraving is very good; shading under the title of the bank is very irregular. Letter A. May 12th, 1865.

Utica City National Bank. Aug. 19th, 1865

20s, the figures in the engraving on the right and left end are coarse and unfinished. Child on lap of Indian girl, on back of bill, very indistinct.

BANKERS' AND MERCHANTS' GUIDE.

Value of Gold and Silver of the World. The highest price paid in Philadelphia or New York, in U. S. Dollars and Cents, on February 15th, 1880. Base Metal and Copper Coin, will not bring the price at which they are quoted.

Corrected by A. M. SMITH, 533 Chestnut St., Philad'a.

MEXICO.		One Real, Silver.....		Two Carlini,.....	
Doubloon, Gold.....	15.35	Guatemala xx Pesos,.....	18.75	Five Paul,.....	.45
1/2 Doubloon ".....	7.77	Costa Rica, x ".....	8.40	Crown, ".....	.30
20 Pesos, ".....	19.90	" " 5 " 1870,.....	4.16	Five Francs,.....	.91
10 " ".....	9.77	" " 5 " 1876,.....	4.06	Ten " ".....	1.82
5 " ".....	4.88	" " 5 " 1873,.....	4.65	Silver Lion,.....	.95
Two and one-half Pesos, Gold.....	2.41	" " Doubloon,.....	14.00	Florin, Silver,.....	.27
One-fourth Pistole, Gold.....	.97	CHILI.		Ten Soldi, Silver,.....	.08
Dol. Mexican old and new	.87	Doubloon, Gold.....	\$15.74	Twenty Lire, Gold,.....	3.82
1/2 Dol. " ".....	.42	Pistole,.....	8.87	Ten " ".....	1.91
1/4 " " ".....	.18	Eight Reals, Silver,.....	.80	GERMANY.	
SWITZERLAND.		Two " ".....	.17	Twenty Marks, Gold,.....	\$4.50
Five Francs, Silver,.....	\$.91	Peso,.....	.82	Quintuple Ducat, ".....	11.00
Half Florin, ".....	.20	Chili, [Condor] x Pesos,.....	9.00	One " ".....	2.20
Crown, ".....	.30	Popayan Doubloon,.....	15.30	Five Thalers, ".....	3.85
Half Crown, ".....	.40	Columbia x Pesos,.....	9.40	Two and One-half Thalers, Gold,.....	1.90
Five Batzen, ".....	.09	Peru 20 Soles,.....	18.80	Ten Thalers, Gold,.....	7.80
Two Francs, ".....	.36	" Silver Soles,.....	.81	Double Fred D'or, Gold,.....	7.80
Twenty " ".....	3.65	Columbia xx Pesos,.....	18.75	Single " ".....	3.90
BELGIUM.		RUSSIA AND POLAND.		Five Marks, Silver,.....	1.10
Twenty-five Francs, Gold, \$1.77		Six Rubles, Platina,.....	9.00	Double Gilder, ".....	.70
Twenty Francs, ".....	3.82	Five " Gold,.....	3.90	Sixth Thaler, ".....	.10
Five Francs, Silver,.....	.92	Ruble, Silver,.....	.60	Thaler, ".....	.65
JAPAN.		One and One-half Ruble, Silver,.....	1.00	Twelve Groat, Silver,.....	.10
One Yen, Gold,.....	\$0.99	Twenty Kopecks, Silver,.....	.12	Florin, ".....	.36
Twenty Yen, Gold,.....	19.90	Fifteen " ".....	.08	Crown, ".....	.80
Itzbu, Silver, Called in,.....	.33	Ten " ".....	.05	Thirty Kreuzers, Silver,.....	.18
10 Sen, ".....	.08	Five " ".....	.03	Twenty " ".....	.15
1 Yen, ".....	.88	Five Zlot, 1831, ".....	.53	Crown Thaler, ".....	.95
50 Sen, ".....	.40	Three Zlot, 1797 ".....	.40	Twenty-fourth Thaler,.....	.02
Quarter Pagoda, Silver,.....	.35	HOLLAND.		1 Mark,.....	.20
Rupee, ".....	.43	Five Guilders, Gold,.....	\$1.95	50 Fenige,.....	.10
Half Rupee, ".....	.21	Ten " ".....	3.90	20 " ".....	.04
Quarter Rupee, ".....	.10	Ducat, ".....	2.20	ENGLAND.	
SPAIN.		Ducat, Silver,.....	.90	Gold.	
Doubloon, Gold.....	\$15.50	Guilder, ".....	.36	Five Sovereigns,.....	\$24.10
One Pistole ".....	3.75	3 Guilders, ".....	1.30	One Sovereign,.....	4.82
Half " ".....	1.87	25 Centimes ".....	.08	One-half Sov.,.....	2.41
Quar. " ".....	.90	30 Stivers, ".....	.57	One Guinea,.....	4.95
Spanish Sovereign,.....	4.90	DENMARK, NORWAY AND SWEDEN.		One-half Guinea,.....	2.45
Four Piasters, Gold,.....	3.95	Twenty Kroner, Gold,.....	\$5.25	Silver.	
Dollar, Silver, old issue,.....	.85	Ducat, ".....	2.20	One-half Crown,.....	.59
" " new ".....	.80	Krone, Silver,.....	.26	" " Geo. II,.....	.59
Pistareen, Silver,.....	.19	Specie Dol, Silver,.....	.90	Victoria Dei Gratia,.....	
Half Pistareen, Silver,.....	.09	Ricks Bank Dollar,.....	.45	Crown,.....	1.18
Ten Reals, ".....	.42	Ricks Dollar,.....	.24	Shilling,.....	.22
BRAZIL, AND PORTUGAL.		50 Ore,.....	.12	Bank Token, 1s 6d,.....	.25
Crown, Gold,.....	\$5.75	" ".....	.06	Token, 10d,.....	.10
Moidore' Gold,.....	4.40	FRANCE.		Token, 5d,.....	.05
960 Reis, Silver,.....	.85	Louis d'or, Gold, old,.....	\$1.65	Union Token, 6s,.....	.06
500 " ".....	.40	Forty Francs, Gold,.....	7.64	One Penny,.....	.02
Crown, ".....	.40	Twenty " ".....	3.82	12 Pence,.....	.03
200 Reis, ".....	.10	Ten " ".....	1.91	2 Pence,.....	.01
Milreis, ".....	.45	Five " ".....	.95	8 " ".....	.05
Double Moidore, Gold,.....	10.50	Crown, Silver,.....	.90	4 " ".....	.07
Joa, ".....	8.50	Five Francs, ".....	.90	BRITISH COLONIES.	
AUSTRIA.		Two " ".....	.34	Mohur India Gold,.....	\$7.10
Quadrupl Ducat, Gold,.....	\$8.80	One Franc, ".....	.17	Mohur East India coin	
Ducat, ".....	2.20	1/2 " ".....	.04	Gold,.....	7.08
Sovereign, ".....	6.15	Fifty Centimes,.....	.09	One-half Sovereign,.....	2.43
Half Sovereign, ".....	3.07	Twenty-five Centimes,.....	.04	Sierre Leone Co Dol, Silver,.....	.80
Four Florins, Silver,.....	1.60	One-fourth Crown,.....	.25	Three Guilders,.....	.75
One " ".....	.40	ITALY.		Rupee,.....	.85
One Dollar Specie, Silver,.....	.85	Forty Lire, Gold,.....	\$7.64	One-half Rupee,.....	.18
Twenty Kreuzers, ".....	.15	One Hundred Lire, Gold,.....	19.10	Two Annas,.....	.05
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.		Five " Silver,.....	.91	One-eighth Gilder,.....	.03
Doubloon, Gold,.....	\$15.54	Two " ".....	.37	One-fourth ".....	.06
Half " ".....	7.77	Two Doppia, Gold,.....	6.25	One-Sixteenth Dollar,.....	.05
Four Escudos, Gold,.....	7.55	Ninety-six Livres, Gold,.....	15.00	Canada half ".....	.50
Pistole, ".....	3.75	2 1/2 Scudo,.....	2.60	" Quarter, ".....	.23
Half Pistole, ".....	1.87	Twenty Grani, Silver,.....	.15	" Ten cents ".....	.09
One-fourth Pistole, Gold,.....	.97	Testoon,.....	.28		
Eight Reals, Silver,.....	.87	Scudo, ...	.85		

We buy and sell above Coins, at a small margin.



AMERICAN COIN SCALE $\frac{1}{16}$ of Inch.

Catalogue of Coins, Medals and Currency now in stock and for sale at marked Prices.

On Coins, Medals and Currency we will pay postage; but not registering, which is 10 cents extra. Packages not registered will be at risk of purchaser.

CONTINENTAL PAPER MONEY.

These prices are only $\frac{1}{4}$ the regular prices, as I want to close this lot out, they will never be so cheap again.

			Price per note.
1775	May 10th	\$2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.	Very good \$ 15
"	"	\$20 clean, torn and mended	20
"	"	\$30 Fine	20
"	Nov. 29th	\$6, 7	Very good 10
1776	Feb. 17th	\$4	Very good indeed 10
"	May 9th	\$7	" 10

Pennsylvania.

1756	Oct. 1st	15 sh.	Printed by B. Franklin, Poor, rare 40
1758	May 10th	20 sh.	by Franklin & Hall, Poor, 25
1759	April 25,	£5	Franklin & Hall. Fair. 30
1760	May 1,	10 sh.	Printed by Franklin & Hall Very good 40

1772	April 3,	4d, 9d, 1sh, 18d, 2sh, 2sh, 6d.	Fair 10
"	"	40sh Fine	20
1773	Oct. 1,	18d, 2sh, 10sh, 15sh, 20sh.	V good 10
"	"	50sh. Fine	20
1775	July 20,	10sh., 30sh.	Very good 10
"	Oct. 25,	20sh.	Good 10
"	Dec. 8,	10sh., 20sh., 30sh.,	Very good 10
1776	April 25,	3d, 4d, 6d, 9d.	Fine 15. Fair 10
"	"	18d., 2sh., 6d.	Fair 10
1777	April 10,	4d., 4d., 6d., 9d.	Very good 10
"	"	4sh. Fine	10
"	"	20sh. Fine	10

New Jersey.

1756	Oct. 25,	£3	Poor 10
1760	April 12,	15sh.,	Fair 15
"	"	30sh.,	Good 20
1761	April 25,	£3	Very Fair 15
1762	April 3	30sh.,	" 15
1763	Dec. 31.	15sh.	Fair 10
1776	March 25,	18d., 1sh., 3sh., 12sh, 15sh., 30sh.	Good and Fine 15

Delaware

1746	Feb 28.	20sh.	Printed by Franklin, poor 30
1758	May 1,	15sh., 20sh.,	Printed by Franklin & Hall, Poor 25
1759	June 1	10sh., 15sh.	Poor 10
1776	Jan. 1,	1sh., 18d., 2sh., 6d., 4sh., 5sh., 6sh., 10sh	20sh., Fine 10
1777	May 1,	20sh.	Good 10

Maryland.

1767	Jan. 1,	\$4	Fair, torn 10
1770	March 1,	\$4	Very good indeed 10
"	"	\$6	Very good 10
"	"	\$8	Fair 10
1774	April 10,	\$1, 2, 4, 6, 8.	Good and fine 10

COLONIAL COINS IN STOCK.

Annapolis Shilling,	Good	\$4 00
Rosa Americana Penny.	Fair	1 00
"	$\frac{1}{2}$ Penny, Fair	75
Nova Constellation Penny,	Fair 25 cts.	Good 50
Louisiana Cent.,	R F	75
Virginia Half Penny,	Poor 10c Fair 25c	Good 50
Un-circulated		\$1 50
Georgius Triumpho,	Fair	75
Nova Eborac	Poor 50 cts.	Good \$1 00
Vermont Cent	Fair 25 cts.	Good 75

Connecticut Cent	Poor 10 c.	Fair 20 c.	Good 30
New Jersey	Poor 10 c.	Fair 25 c.	Good 50
Massachusetts Cent		Fair 25 c.	Good 75
North American Token	20 c.		Good 40
Franklin or Fugio Cent		Fair 25 c.	Good 50
Talbot Album and Lee New York,			65
Wood Half Penny			25
" Farthing			75

And all other occasionally in stock. Prices moderate.

MEDALS.

Our stock of Medals is a very large collection from many Cabinets. Collectors of fine Medals will now have a chance to increase their Cabinet.

Life Saving Medal for the rescue of Steamship San Francisco, wrecked Dec. 1853 by Congress. Bronze, V F (S) Size 50 Price 75 cents.

James Buchanan, Indian Peace Medal, Bronze S, 49 V F 50 cents.

Libertas Americana, See Page 1 Cover. V F \$3 00 Electrottype Copy 50 cts

Joseph J. Mickley, 1867 S, 32 V F 50 cts

Louis Alexander the Bourbon S, 48 Good Bronze 40 cts

General Scott, Gilded 41 Good 40 cts

German Peace Medal, Electro. Copy S, 35 G 20 cts

Oxford Cathedral, Solid Bronze 1813 S, 38 Fair 50 cts

New Hampshire Agricultural Society, S, 38 V F 50 cts

Charge of the Washington Legion, Jan. 17, 1781 S, 30 V F Bronze 50 cts

Washington President United States Commission, Resigned 1797 S, 26 Original Fair \$1 00

Storming the Bastille, Paris, June 14th, 1789 V F Bronze S, 54 \$2 50

Centennial Medal in Commemoration of the Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence Bronze or Gold Plated S, 36 V F \$1 00

Same, Imitation of Silver 50 cts. Smaller Size 24 Bronze and Plated 30 cts.

Dr. Elisha Kent Kane the great Arctic Navigator U. S. N. Masonic Emblems S, 32 Im. Silver 60 cts

Penn Treaty 1682 Unbroken Faith S, 20 V F Brass, 20 cts

Imitation Silver V F 10 cts

1 Set of 4 Jos. H. Miriam Cards S, 20 Bronze V F Labor Omnia Vic, Daniel Webster

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, John C. Henan, Set \$1 00

Lieut. Gen'l. T. J. Jackson Stonewall Velvet case, V rare Imitation Silver S, 32

The Declaration of Independence, Washington on reverse V rare Imitation Silver S, 27 V F 50 cts

Declaration of Independence Medal S, 27 V Fine 25 cts., we have also over 20 different designs, large and small, White Metal, Imitation or Solid Silver, 10 cts. each

Henry Clay, Bunker Hill Dollar Size V F Very Rare \$1 50

Sunday School Medals 10 cts. each, Ass't.

Grant Medals struck in Procession, Phila. Dec. 16th 1879 25 cts

COPPER COINS.

To close our immense stock of Foreign Copper Coins, to make room for our next Importation. On \$1.00 order we send \$1.10 worth, on \$2.00 we send \$2.25, on \$3.00, 3.50, on \$4.00 we send \$5.00. Please order twice as much as you send money, as we may not have every piece you order, or send money for, so that we can easier fill your order. I will pay postage on all Copper Coins, but the purchaser must pay 10 cents extra for registering, or the Coins may get lost, for an order of less than One Dollar, send us 3 ct. postage stamps.

Austria.	each
1 Kreuzer, 1745 to '80. Maria Theresa,	15 cts
1/2 " " 1800 to '12. Francis II,	15 cts
1, 3, 6 Kreuzer,	10 cts
1816 to 1864,	5 cts
1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4,	5 cts
Argentine Republic.	
1 and 2 cents,	25 cts
Baden.	
1/2 and 1 Kreuzer, Ludwig, Leopold, Frederick,	5 cts
Barbados.	
1/2 and 1 Penny,	30 cts
Belgium.	
1, 2, 5, 10 Centimes,	5 cts
Brazil.	
10, 20, 40, 80 Reis,	10 cts
not restruct,	20 cts
100 and 200 Reis, Nickel,	25 cts
Bremen.	10 cts
Buenas Ayres, different,	10 cts
Carnacas Ferdinand II,	20 cts
Carthage, 1/2 and 1 Estado,	25 cts
Central America, 4 and 8 Centavos,	15 cts
Chili, 1/2 and 1 Centavos,	15 cts
China, 4 Sizes Brass	3 cts
1 Mill, 1 cent, Copper,	10 cts
Denmark, 1/2, 1, 2 from 4 different Kings.	10 cts
Dutch East Indies, 1/8, 1/4, 1, 2 cent,	20 cts
East Indies, Indian characters, different,	15 cts
Egypt, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 8 Para,	25 cts
Finland.	20 cts
France, 1620 to 1814, 1, 2, 3 Sous,	
1, 2, 3, 5, 10 Centimes,	20 cts
1848 to 1871, 1 and 2 Centimes,	10 cts
5 and 10 Centimes,	2 cts
French Colonies,	15 cts
German Empire, 100 different kinds,	3 cts. each
England Copper Farthings and 1/2 Penny, George I	
and II, 20 cts, from 1717 to 1806, 20 cts.	
Large Two Penny,	75 cts
Victory 1/4 Farthing,	50 cts
" 1/3 "	\$1.00
" 1/2 "	20 cts
" 1 "	5 cts
1/2 and 1 Penny.	3 cts
Greece, Varieties	15 cts
Guernsey, Varieties,	15 cts
Hayti, Different,	15 cts
Holland,	3 cts
Italy,	3 cts
Ireland, Different,	25 cts
Japan, 1 Rin. Uncirculated,	6 cts
Round Cash,	10 cts
O'long Tempo, Large.	15 cts
Jersey, Varieties,	15 cts
Liberia,	40 cts
Luxemburg,	10 cts
New Brunswick,	5 cts
Norway,	15 cts
Nova Scotia,	5 cts
Mexico,	15 cts
Nassau,	10 cts
Peru, 1 and 2 Centavo,	10 cts
Portugal, 1720 to 1850,	15 cts
1838 to 1862, 5, 10, 20, 40 Reis,	10 cts
Prince Edward Island,	10 cts
Poland	35 cts
Prussia, 1, 2, 3 Penige,	3 cts
Roman States Baiocco, 1/2 and 1	10 cts
2 and 5,	20 cts
Pope Pius IX, 1/4, 1, 2,	15 cts
Russia, 1/4, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4 Kopec,	20 cts
5 and 10, Large,	50 cts
Saranak, 1/4, 1/2, 1 Cent,	25 cts
Sardinia, 1, 3, 5 Centesimi,	10 cts
Saxony, 1, 2, 5 Pfennig,	5 cts
Sicily,	20 cts
Siberia, 1, 2, 3, 5 Kopec,	\$1.00
Spain, Varities,	10 cts
Schleswig Holstein,	25 cts
Sweden, Varieties,	10 cts

Switzerland,	5 cts
Turkey, Small 10 Large,	15 cts
Tuscany,	20 cts
Uruguay,	15 cts
Venezuela,	15 cts
Venice,	

As I always have many orders ahead, it sometimes takes 6 to 10 days delay, so don't be impatient.

COPPER CENTS.

NOW IN STOCK.

Good.	Fair.	
1793 \$3 50	\$1 75	Chain, varieties, very poor, 50c.
1796 8 00	3 00	Chain Ameri.
1793 2 50	1 50	Wreath, varieties, v. poor, 50c.
1793 5 00	3 75	Liberty Cap, v. poor, 75 cents.
1794 50	25	Varieties.
1795 1 50	75	Thick planchet, lettered edge.
1795 75	20	Thin planchet.
1796 1 25	50	Liberty cap.
1796 1 25	75	Filled head.
1797 30	20	
1798 15	5	
1799 7 00	5 00	
1800 30	10	
1801 30	10	Varieties.
1802 30	10	Varieties.
1803 15	5	
1804 6 00	2 50	Restrikes, \$1.00
1805 75	30	
1806 75	30	
1807 20	15	Also variety, over 1806.
1808 60	30	
1809 2 25	1 00	
1810 30	10	
1811 75	50	Perfect date.
1811 75	50	Over 1810
1812 20	15	
1813 30	20	
1814 20	10	Crossed 4.
1814 30	20	Plain 4.
1815 50	50	Altered.
1816 20	10	Perfect die.
1816 10	10	Broken die.
1817 10	5	13 stars, several varieties.
1817 40	15	Fifteen stars
1818 10	5	
1819 10	5	Large and small dates.
1820 10	5	Cracked die.
1820		Perfect die, also over 1819.
1821 30	15	
1822 15	5	
1823 30	20	Restrikes, bright, 75 cents.
1824 25	10	
1825 to 1856,	5 cts.	

The following **ROMAN AND GREEK COINS**. I guarantee to be genuine. I always have a full stock of Roman Copper and Silver, which will be described in our next Catalogue. Give Numbers.

1 B. C. 250 Greek. Ptolemy, King of Egypt, good,	\$1.50
2 B. C. Silver. " Sicyon, a city of Ancient Greece	50 cts
3 B. C. 10 Roman, Augustus Caesar and Agrippa,	75 cts.
4 A. D. 41 " Claudius Caesar,	75 cts
5 " 69 " Emperor Vespasian, Flavius Sab-	
binus Vespasianus; born, A. D. 9. Began to	30 cts
reign July 1, 69; died 79,	50 cts
6 " 79 Roman. Titus,	50 cts
7 " 81 " Emperor Domitian, son of Ves-	
pasianus; born A. D. 51; created Caesar 69;	60 cts
Emperor, A. D. 81; killed 96.	50, 60 cts
8 " 98 Roman. Nerva Trajan,	50, 60 cts
9 " Emperor Trajan; born A. D. 53	
made Caesar and Emperor the same year; died	50 cts
117,	50 cts
10 " 117 Roman. Emperor Hadrian; born A. D	
76; died 138; one of the best Emperors Rome	20, 40, 75 cts
ever had.	
11 " 138 Roman. Antoninus Pius; born A. D.	
86; created Caesar 138; Emperor the same year	56, 65 cts. \$1.00
died 161.	
12 " 161 Roman. Marcus Aurelius, 38, 40, 60 cts	
13 " " Antoninus Pius; born A. D.	
86; created Caesar 138; Emperor the same year;	75 cts
died 161,	65 cts
14 " 180 Roman. Commodus,	65 cts
15 " 222 " Emperor Alexander, Severus	
born A. D. 203; Emperor, 222; killed A. D.	40 cts
235.	
16 " 235 Roman Emperor Maximinus; noble	
Caesar; born A. D. 173; Emperor, 235; killed	75 cts
A. D. 238.	

17	A. D. 238	Roman. Gordian the third,	50 cts
18	" 244	" Philipp the Arab,	40 cts
19	" 249	" Philipp the Junior,	60 cts
20	" 266	Greek. Antioch Emperor Philip,	75 cts
21	" 267	Roman. Terricus,	30 cts
22	" 272	" Claudius Gothicus,	20 cts
23	" 276	Greek. Emperor Probus; born A. D. 232; Emperor, 276; killed, 282.	25 cts
24	" 286	Roman. Max Hercules,	\$1.00
25	" 305	" Constantinus Chlerus,	75 cts
26	" 306	" Maxentius,	50 cts
27	" 306	" Emperor Constantine, Caius Flavius Valerius Aurelius Claudius Constantinus; born A. D. 272, in upper Moesia; made Emperor, 308; died 337. His Father was Constantine "THE PALE," his mother [Hellen] was the founder of many of the early Christian Churches. Fine,	60 cts
28	" 337	" on the death of Constantine,	40 cts
29	" 337	City of Rome, Wolf and Twins, Roms and Renuis,	40 cts
30	" 350	Roman. Constans,	20 cts
31	" 360	" Constantius,	30 cts
32	" 390	" Theodosius,	25 cts
33	" 364	" Valens,	25 cts

United States Fractional Currency.

ALL NEW AND CLEAN.

Reduced Prices.

First Issue Postage Stamp Currency.

50	Cents, perforated edge,	\$2 00
25	" " "	1 50
10	" " "	1 00
5	" " "	1 50
50	" unperforated edge,	90
25	" " "	70
10	" " "	25
5	" " "	12

SECOND ISSUE.

Head of Washington, gilt ring in centre.

50	Cents,	90
25	"	50
10	"	25
5	"	12

THIRD ISSUE.

50	Cents, vignette, Goddess of Liberty	1 50
	Same, with red back	2 50
	Red back, with autograph signature	3 50
25	Cents, vignette, head of Fessenden	40
	Same, with red back	1 25
10	Cents, vignette, head of Washington	25
	Same, with red back	1 00
	" autographic signature	2 50
5	Cents, vignette, head of Clark	15
	Same, with red back	75
3	Cents, head of Washington	15
50	" " Spinner	90
	Same, with red back	2 00
	Red back, with autographic signature	3 00
	Same, with different green back	1 00
15	Cents, heads of Grant & Sherman, green back	5 00
15	" " " red back	5 00

FOURTH ISSUE.

50	Cents, head of Lincoln	90
50	" " Stanton	90
25	" " Washington	40
15	" " Liberty	40
10	" " "	20

FIFTH ISSUE.

50	Cents, head of Dexter	75
25	" " Walker	40
10	" " Meredith, green seal	40
10	" " " red seal	20
50	" " Crawford	75

—FOREIGN COINS.—

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS.

U. C. uncirculated. V. F. very fine. F. Fine. V. G. very good. G. good. Fr. fair. S. is size of the coin in sixteenths of an inch, after the American Coin Scale. Sr. silver. Bs base or alloy of silver with copper. S. V. silver value. £ is English Pound sterling. 8h. Shilling. D. Pence.

Elizabeth, 6 d. 1585.	Fr.	\$1 00
Charles I, Shilling, Clipped.	Poor	40
Wm. and Mary, 3 d. 1689	F	50
Queen Anne, 1/2 Crown 1707	Fair, pierced	75
Queen " 1 Shilling	G	75

Queen Anne, 1d, 2d, 3d, 4d, 6d,	G	50 each
George III, 6d 1787	V F	40
" " " 1787	V G	30
" " 1sh 6d 1811	G	50
George IV, 1sh 1832	Deservary &c. Fr	40
" " Colonial 1822	S V 1 sh. Fr	40
" " " 1822	S V 6d Fr	25
Victoria, 2d, 3d, 4,	V G	12 each
1788 Token Sr John Wilkinson, &c.	Fr	\$1 00
Newfoundland, 10c 1865	Fr	15
	Mexican, South America, &c.	
Dollar, Maximilian 1867	G Sr	\$1 40
" " 1866	" "	1 25
Half Dollar, Mexico 1877	V G	37
Quarter Dollar, " 1870	G	50
Sixteenth Dollar, 1822	Fr	50
5 Cents, Maximilian 1865	U C rare	\$1 50
" " " " Fr		25
Half Real, Cob. Fr		12
Medal, Raphael Carrera 1863	Honduras Sr	50
Quarter Dollar, Honduras 1821	F, rare S-15	50
100 c Hayti J. P. Boyer	Bs Pierced	50
1000 Reis, Brazil 1855	V G	75
20 cents, 5 cents Chili	Fr pair	50
2 Reals Rio de la Plata	Fr	50
Half Real, Argentine Confederation	Fr	20
	Roumania,	
2 Lei, 1 Leu, Sr S. 17—15	Fr	
	Servia,	
2 ANHAPa V F \$1.00.	1 ANHap, 60 V Rare	
	Greece,	
1 Draehma, Otto G		50
George V G		50
50 Lepta, " G		40
	Turkey.	
Sr S. 15 Fr S. 9 Fr Pair		75
	Italy.	
5 Soldi, Fr 10 Soldi Poor S V 5 & 10 Cts.	pair 40	
20 Baiocchi, 10 Baiocchi, 5 Baiocchi	G pair 75	
Sicily, Sr. S. 14 F Rare		50
	France.	
5 Francs, Napoleon First Consul	Fr	1 50
1/6 Francs Louis Phillipe	G	15
50 Centimes, 20 Centimes,	Fr both 30	
Sr Medal Napoleon III Campaign, Italy	Fr 5 00	
	Germany, &c.	
12 Marian Groschen 1701	Fr S. 20 V F	1 00
Land Money 1736 Carl Albert	Fr S. 18	75
XVI Gute Groschen Brunswick, &c.	1696 Fr 1 25	
16 " Convent money 1820	VF 1 00	
Karl King of Wurtemb'g Sr Medal S V Thaler,	1 25	
William of Prussia Siege Thaler 1871		1 25
John of Saxony, Sr Medal S V Thaler		72
William of Wurtemberg, Sr Medal		75
Frederick August of Saxony, 1/3 Thaler	Fr	35
" " " 1/3 Thaler	Fr	20
Ludwig of Bavaria, 1 Gulden	G	60
2 1/2 Silver Groschen 1870	Prussia F	20
50 Pennig Germany 1876		15
	Switzerland.	
Sr, Medal 1847 Commemorating Swiss Union, &c.		
	S, 23 G 1 25	
1/2 Franc 1851	G	
	Denmark, &c.	
Specie Dollar, Frederick VII of Denmark	F	1 25
" " " and Christian VIII	F 1 75	
50 Ore of Sweden	Fr	25
Sr Medal S. 27 Portrait of Oscar I, Carl XIV		2 00
and Carl XV, V F		
Bs Danish piece, 1707 Ship, &c. S. 14	Poor	20
	Spain.	
Quarter Philip V 1717	Fr	40
1 Real Joseph Napoleon 1812	Fr	25
	Holland,	
25 Centimes 1826	S, 12	20
	Saxony.	
1841 Frederick 1/6 of a Thaler	Fr	25
1836 Ernest of Saxe Coburg Gotha 10 Kreuzers	F	
	Oriental.	
Rupce Persian Characters	V G	1 00
Netherlands, India 1/4 G S, 12	V G	25
Japan 10 Sen	V G	40
" 5 " Very Rare	G	40
Siamese Elephant Pagoda S, 13	G	50
" " " S, 10	V G	40
Bs India S, 9	Pierced	
	Russia.	
20 Kopek U C		50
10 " "		30
	Finland.	
1 Marka, V G		50
50 Penia		30
25 Penia		20

Austria Silver.				
1 Crown,	1794	Francis II	3 Crowns and Cross,	
			V G S, 26	\$2 00
2 Crowns	1796	Francis II	3 Crowns and Cross,	
			V G	\$2 00
20 Kryzer	1769	Maria Teresa	V G S, 18	65 cts
"	1764	"	G S, 18	50 cts
"	1804	Francis II	V G S, 18	50 cts
1 Lira	1815	Maria Luigia	G S, 15	40 cts
			Chili.	
20 Cent	1865	V G S, 15		35 cts
5 "	1860	V G S, 10		15 cts

Denmark,
Christian IV 1864 16 Skilling, Justus Judex G
S 18 Rare. The following Hebrew inscription \$1 25

Frederick III	1659	16 Skilling	V G S, 18	75 cts
"	1655	2 Skilling	V G Bs S 12	35 cts
Christian IV	1643	12 Rick Daler	G S, 13	40 cts
Frederick IV	1718	12 Skilling	Fine S, 15	50 cts
Christian VI	1739	24 Shilling	Fr S, 18	60 cts
Frederick V	1762	24 Skilling	V G S, 18	60 cts
Christian VII	1796	1/2 Spices	G S, 20	75 cts
Frederick VII	1856, '57	16 Skilling	G S, 14	25 cts
"	1859	Danish West India	S, 14	25 cts

Christian IX 25 Ore V F S, 11
Frederick VI 2 1/2 Spices 1830 Lauenburg Munz.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dollar,	Republic of Columbia	1820	G	\$1.15
5 Lire	1809	Napoleon Bonaparte	Imperatore de Italia V F Dollar Size	Very rare \$1.75
5 Francs	AN XI	Republique Française	Bonaparte Premier Consul	Very rare G \$1.50
Nuremberg Crown	MATHIA: ROM: IMP: AVG: F; DEGRETO S V	\$1.00	1613	G \$2.25
Saxony Crown	Bust of three brothers, Christian Johan, Georg et Augustus	V R 1595	S, V \$1.00	V G \$4.00
1582 1/2 Crown	Saxony	V G but pierced		\$2.00
10c	1864	Impeor Mexico Maximilian	Fr	40 cts
Polen 2 Zlot	1831	Rare	Fr	75 cts
Tyrol 20 Kreuzer	1809	F		60 cts
12 Skilling	Danish America	1707	Fr	50 cts
10 "	"	1845	F	25 cts
10 cents	Uruguay	Silver F		25 cts
4 "	"	Copper F		20 cts
Prussian War Medal,	Iron Cross	1870, '71	For bravery in Battle	75 cts
France Louis the III	Silver			\$2.50
Smallest Medal known	Prince Alfred born August 6th, 1844	S, 6 G Brass		50 cts

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1792	Washington	Half dollar size		75 cts
1787	George Clinton	Excelsior New York		50 cts

1787	Liber Natus, Libertatem Defendo	Gen'l.		
	Washington New Jersey			50 cts
1783	Washington Draped bust	United States		50 cts
1785	Inimica Columbia	Nova Constellatio		50 cts
1785	Inimica Tyrannis	Americana Indian with Crown under foot. Bow and Arrow in hand ready for Defence		50 cts
1796	British Settlement in Kentucky			50 cts
1722	Rosa Americana	Farthing		50 cts
U. S. A.	Bar Cent			50 cts
1792	1 cent Liberty Parent of Science and Industry, large,	75 cents.		Small 50 cts
1766	Pitt Token	No Stamps		50 cts
Sommer Island				50 cts
1776	Continental Currency	Silver Plated.		75 cts
1788	Massachusetts	Half Cent		25 cts
1850	Ring Cent			25 cts
1853	Small			25 cts
1863	Two Cent			25 cts
Granby or Higley	Dear & Axe or Hammers			40 cts

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If very much corroded—black or green with verdigris and you cannot remove the corrosion by soaking in Oil, then cover them with Ammonia for about 10 or 15 minutes and rub them well with the brush.

FOR SILVER COINS—Use only soap and warm water, if that don't do use Ammonia.

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